

The



CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

JULY 1 1961

PHARMACEUTICAL STORE,
LONDON, WORKS,

DISPLAY TIME

FOR
Acriflex

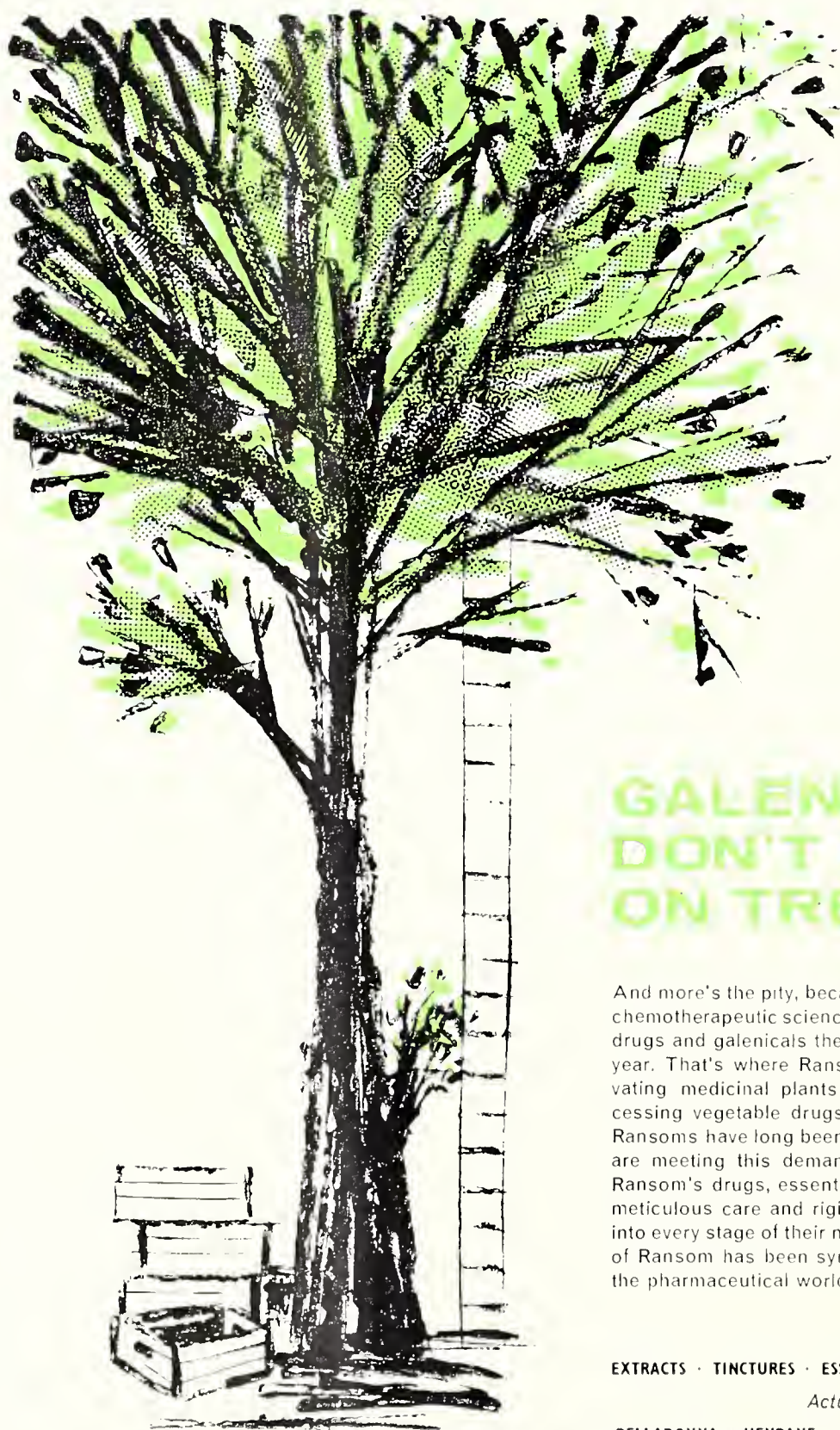


Remember...
only
YOU
can
sell it!



ALLEN & HANBURY'S LTD
LONDON E2

Friends of Pharmacy Since 1715



GALENICALS DON'T GROW ON TREES

And more's the pity, because, despite the great progress in chemotherapeutic science, the demand for natural vegetable drugs and galenicals therefrom is also increasing year by year. That's where Ransoms come in. Whether it's cultivating medicinal plants on their extensive farm or processing vegetable drugs in their up-to-date laboratories, Ransoms have long been acknowledged as specialists who are meeting this demand. The consistent excellence of Ransom's drugs, essential oils and galenicals reflects the meticulous care and rigid scientific control that has gone into every stage of their manufacture. That is why the name of Ransom has been synonymous with quality throughout the pharmaceutical world for well over a century.

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Actual growers of

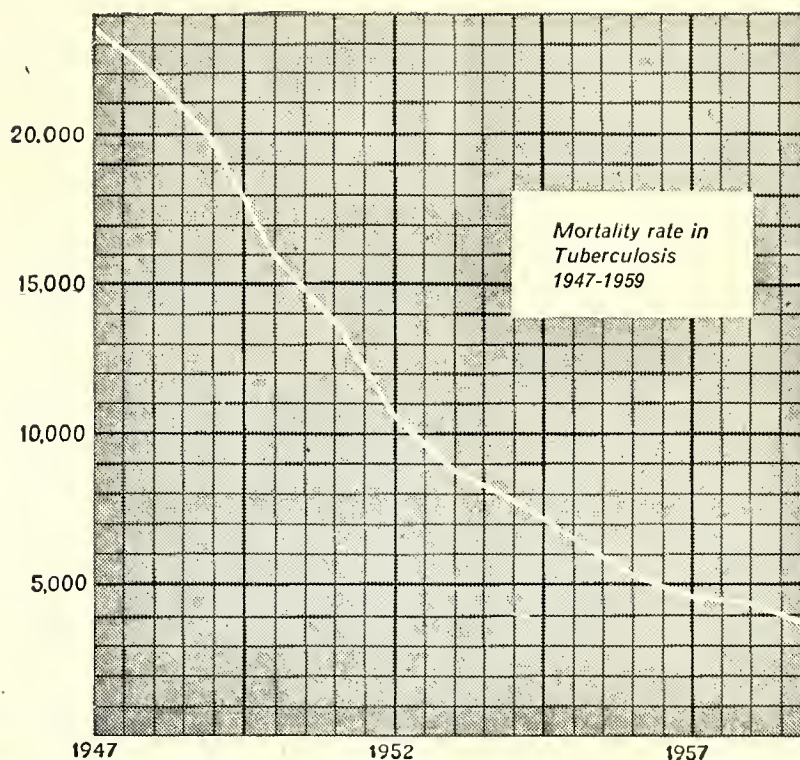
BELLADONNA • HENBANE • FOXGLOVE • PEPPERMINT • LAVENDER

Established 1846



William Ransom & Son Ltd. Hitchin • Hertfordshire • England

The
WANDER
 comprehensive
 range in



TUBERCULOTHERAPY

The House of Wander specializes in providing a wide range of tuberculostatics for hospital and domiciliary requirements throughout the Commonwealth.

The Wander range is most comprehensive as regards choice of administrative forms and dosage combinations of PAS, B-PAS and Isoniazid.

Sodium Aminosalicylate B.P.	'AMINACYL' SODIUM	CACHETS TABLETS CRYSTALLINE POWDER for injection solution BULK POWDER	SINGLE DRUGS
Calcium Aminosalicylate B.P.C.	'AMINACYL' CALCIUM	CACHETS POWDERS TABLETS GRANULATE	
Calcium Benzamidosalicylate	CALCIUM B-PAS 'WANDER'	CACHETS POWDERS BULK POWDER	
Isoniazid B.P.	'NICETAL'	TABLETS	
Sodium Aminosalicylate B.P. with Isoniazid B.P.	'PASINAH'	CACHETS '302' " '6 PH' " '10 PH' " '25' " '33' " '50'	CONCURRENT REGIMENS
Calcium Benzamidosalicylate with Isoniazid B.P.	'B-PASINAH'	CACHETS POWDERS	

Hospital or trade terms gladly sent on request

A. WANDER LIMITED, 42 UPPER GROSVENOR STREET, LONDON W.1.

T.72

LEADERS IN THEIR FIELD MEET ON 6TH JULY 1961



In our great hospitals, maternity wards and clinics the safety and efficiency of Dettol is being demonstrated again and again every single day.

In homes throughout the country the ever-increasing reception of Dettol is reflected in the mounting sales curve.

Of our great daily newspapers none is more vigorous and influential than the Daily Express, which reaches some four million homes every day and is read by the immense total of 12,292,000 READERS.

On 6th July these two leaders meet when a Dettol advertisement appears for the very

first time in a Daily Express half page. This is the spear-head of a special concentrated summer campaign to raise your sales of Dettol higher than ever during the peak-selling summer months.

There will be a full-scale campaign in National newspapers with a total readership of 36,000,000 and on all television stations.

With good display, Dettol will bring you extra sales and profits this summer.

12,292,000 readers of the Daily Express will see the Dettol half page advertisement on 6th July 1961.

Why not have the best?



Miss Beatson has IT!

Centuries of experience have given Beatson Clark that certain "know how" of the exacting requirements for bottles used in Pharmacy.

You and your customer have containers of the finest quality glass designed to suit your needs of today.

BEATSON bottles have shelf appeal.

BEATSON

*Bottles for
busy chemists*

BEATSON, CLARK & CO. LTD.
Glass Bottle Manufacturers since 1751
ROTHERHAM · YORKSHIRE
Telephone: Rotherham 3188

FORMULAS

sent FREE OF CHARGE. Make your own Toilet Preparations (Perfumes, Colognes, Hand Creams, Cleansing Creams, Shampoos, Hair Creams, After-Shave Lotion, Astringent Lotion, Bath Essence, Perfumed Colognes, etc.) from our tried and tested formulas.

Large profits are assured, as sales of "Own Make" Toilet Preparations up to £500 are free of Purchase Tax.

Just fill in coupon below and post to

Beauvais (C.D.8)

14 High Park Road, Kew Gardens, Surrey

NAME.....

ADDRESS

QUEEN

Non Irritant
BEAUTY PRODUCTS

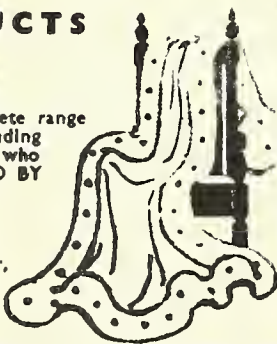
THE SAFETY FACTOR IN
EVERY DAY MAKE-UP

Queen beauty products form a complete range of toilet and beauty preparations, including lipsticks, specially for those women who have sensitive skins. RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

New terms give 33½% discount

Obtainable from Messrs Sangers Ltd., and Allied Companies, through your Wholesaler, or direct from

BOUTALLS CHEMISTS LTD.,
60 Lamb Conduit St., London, W.C.1



GUM TRAGACANTH
GUM KARAYA
WHOLE AND POWDERED
DIRECT IMPORTERS

M. HAMBURGER & SONS
LIMITED

Plantation House
MINGING LANE • LONDON E.C.3

Phone:
MANSTON
HOUSE
4405
(3 lines)

volume

*The famous Swiss Herbal
Dry Shampoo Powder*



**NO MORE
GREASY HAIR
WITH
VOLUME**

VOLUME is not only a Dry Shampoo but a HERBAL HAIR TONIC, containing soothing and grease removing properties.

VOLUME only takes a few minutes to apply.

VOLUME is well known, thoroughly tested, and highly approved on the Continent.

Retail pack 7/1d. incl. Tax. Retailing at 9/9d. each.

TEEDA LTD.

63 South Molton Street, London, W.1.

TRADE 'VERLOG' MARK

SURGICAL ELASTIC HOSIERY

Belts, Trusses, Suspensory Bandages, etc.

ATHLETIC SUPPORTS

Knee Caps, Anklelets, Jockstraps

THOS. GLOVER & SON, LTD., CARLTON, NOTTINGHAM

Tel.: 248227 (2 lines).

'Grams: Verlog, Nottingham

Comfort



Economy

THE HOSEZENE CO. LTD. NOTTINGHAM

THE CREAM OF THE DENTURE FIXATIVE TRADE

... is for those Chemists who stock and show POLI-GRIP in its attractive counter display unit. Widely advertised, POLI-GRIP has captured the favour of denture wearers who prefer a cream adhesive. And its sales are increasing week by week! Retail price 2/- per tube.

Please order from your usual wholesaler.

POLI-GRIP

DENTURE FIXATIVE CREAM

STAFFORD-MILLER LTD • Hatfield • Herts



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(continued overleaf)

Display These Two Attractive Counter Lines

THEY WILL INCREASE YOUR SALES AND YOUR PROFIT



Generous Bonus Terms

Please enquire from
our Representative
or write direct for
price list and details



THOS. GUEST & CO. LTD

Manufacturing Chemists

CARRUTHERS STREET
ANCOATS
MANCHESTER 4

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'LITTLE WILLIE' ON THE MARCH AGAIN!

for "CARNATION"
the most popular corn remover

On 10ft. high posters in the big cities and towns as well as at certain popular seaside resorts this summer, our famous tramp will be featuring CARNATION CORN CAPS and advertising them as "FROM CHEMISTS ONLY."

All you have to do is to ensure you have him on display all the time and there will be regular easy sales!

CARNATION CORN CAPS — A "BEST SELLER"

Retail 1/3 Packet (including P.T.)
Trade 8/3 Doz. + 2/1 Tax. Generous bonus on quantities.

Also Recommend: CARNATION CALLOUS CAPS — 8/3 + 2/1 TAX

A PRODUCT OF

Cuxson, Gerrard & Co. Ltd.

OLDBURY, BIRMINGHAM

Telephone: BRoadwell 1355 (5 lines)



We may serve the Moon one day..

NOW WE CAN SERVE YOU

HAYWOODS celebrate 130 years of co-operation by bringing OUR Warehouse to YOUR Dispensary and a Complete Service to the Dispensing Chemist. Our facilities are at your command

DAY and NIGHT

DAYTIME ORDERS (Phones 51911 10 lines) delivered A.M. and P.M. each day.

NIGHT RECORDED ORDERS (Autotele 52345/6/7) for delivery early next morning.

should you need

ETHICALS · DRUGS · D.D.A.
GALENICALS · PROPRIETARIES
PATENT MEDICINES · SUNDRIES
SURGICAL · PHOTOGRAPHIC
ELECTRICAL

then just lift up the phone :

DAY 51911 (10 lines)
NIGHT 52345/6/7 (Auto Tele)

J. H. HAYWOOD LTD.

WARSER GATE · NOTTINGHAM





TAN-GLO

makes life "bearable" - in the sun

Cartoned tubes
packed in gay show-
outers of one dozen.

Unique counter display material.

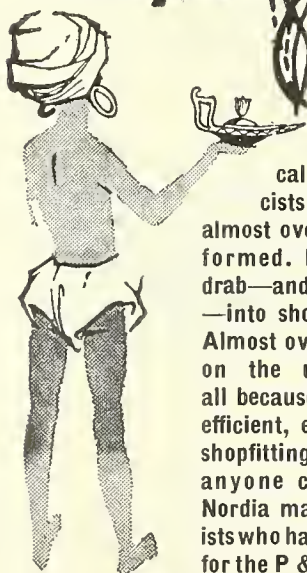
Write to us for a large sample tube and generous
trade terms of this excellent sun tan cream.

ARTHUR H. COX & CO. LTD.
BRIGHTON · ENGLAND

PHARMACISTS PLEASE NOTE
TAN-GLO travels well

The Magic of NORDIA

New Shops for Old!



Magic? Some call it that. Pharmacists whose premises, almost overnight, are transformed. From something drab—and doomed, maybe—into shops with a future. Almost overnight, too, sales on the up-and-up. And all because of eye-catching, efficient, economical Nordia shopfittings. This is magic anyone can figure out—Nordia magic by the specialists who have just made shops for the P & O liner Canberra.

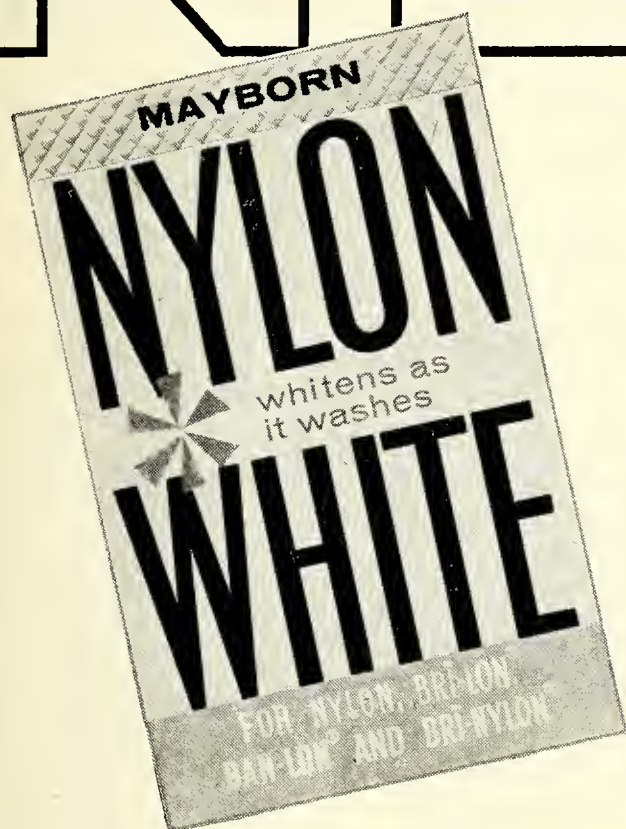
Masons
STORE-FITTERS



25 WELLINGTON STREET,
LEEDS
(Tel. 35821)

128-134 BAKER STREET,
LONDON, W.1
(WELbeck 1628)

NEW!



whitens
as it washes

What's the difference between Nylon-White . . .

NYLON-WHITE whitens dingy nylon, Bri-Nylon*, Bri-lon* and Ban-Lon* *even as it washes*. Regular use prevents discolouration—and can't harm the most delicate lingerie.

NYLON-WHITE offers consistent profit on a small outlay: 50% on cost. It sells in sachets at 9d. each, two dozen sachets in a display outer.

. . . and Super-White?

Used as a rinse *after washing*, new-formula Dylon Super-White takes the yellow out of wool, cotton, linen, silk, rayon, acetate and Celanese*—and particularly nylon. It's better than ever now with Solite, the exclusive new brightening agent, and keeps woollens wonderfully soft. Dylon Super-White comes in the 9d sealed tins or 2/6 economy-sized jars.

*Registered trade mark



Both Nylon-White and Super-White are made by Mayborn Products Ltd., 139/147 Sydenham Road, London, S.E.26

Here's a big seller from Pears!

SPECIAL OFFER OF PEARS BABY POWDER PLUS FREE Q-TIPS



LAST YEAR in Pears highly successful sampling offer over 100,000 tins were used!

THIS YEAR promises to be even more successful!

Because *sterilised* Q-Tips are the perfect complement to Pears New *antiseptic* Baby Powder—the baby powder which guards effectively against nappy-rash.

ORDER YOUR SUPPLY NOW!

(or when our representative next calls)

COLGATE HOLIDAY COMPETITION WINNERS

£3000 PRIZE-WINNER



Mrs. T. E. Stewart, regular customer at Dundee Co-operative Society, Dundee, Scotland, and 1st prize-winner in the Colgate Holiday Competition, receives a cheque for £3000 from Mr. M. McManus, Lord Provost of Dundee.

£250 DEALER PRIZE



Mr. Robertson, the General Manager of Dundee Co-operative Society, received the top £250 dealer prize on behalf of the Society.

OTHER BIG DEALER PRIZES

£50 WINNERS

These dealers retained a big display of Colgate throughout the competition period and so doubled their prize money.

W. E. Kirkman, Chemists, of Highcliffe-on-Sea, whose customer Mr. M. H. Brown is a 2nd prize-winner.

Boots', The Chemists, of Manchester, whose customer Mrs. Marjorie Wood is a 2nd prize-winner.

Mrs. J. Sullivan of Bristol, whose customer Mr. D. M. James is a 2nd prize-winner.

Stenhouse, Chemists, of Brechin, whose customer the Rev. L. J. A. Bell is a 2nd prize-winner.

£25 WINNER

D. & J. MacEwen & Co. Ltd., of Bridge of Allan, whose customer Mrs. Sonja Carruthers is a 2nd prize-winner.

REMEMBER! YOU CAN NEVER LOSE WITH COLGATE DENTAL CREAM

... for Colgate is not only Britain's leading toothpaste, it is also the biggest-selling toothpaste in the world today. That's because Colgate offers the finest protection against bad breath and tooth decay PLUS the unique Colgate flavour that appeals to both children and adults.

COLGATE DENTAL CREAM—Britain's top-selling toothpaste

Color-Glo trade mark by L'OREAL

the BIGGEST selling

BIGGEST profit making hair colouring

1961
Advertising Campaign
the
BIGGEST ever!

Link up with this biggest ever COLOR-GLO advertising campaign—stock up now and display the eye-catching COLOR-GLO packs and showcards. You're sure of regular repeat sales and bigger than ever profits!

Nation-wide Color-Glo Advertising reaches millions of women every week!

*DOMINATING SPACES IN
 FULL COLOUR AND MONOTONE*

**in WOMAN, WOMAN'S OWN,
 WOMAN'S REALM,
 WOMAN AND BEAUTY, SHE,
 EVERYWOMAN, HONEY,
 MODERN WOMAN,
 WOMAN'S MIRROR,
 DAILY MIRROR,
 and SUNDAY PICTORIAL**

Color-Glo is now available in 9 beautiful shades!

DEEP RICH CHESTNUT · WARM CHESTNUT · BLACK TULIP · AUBURN
 (Brown Chestnut) (Havana Brown) (Deep Burgundy)

DEEP AUBURN · GOLDEN CHESTNUT · MOLTEN GOLD · DOVE GREY · HONEY BROWN

and the New Color-Glo Sherry Shades

**DARK-BROWN SHERRY
 BROWN SHERRY**

**AMBER-BROWN SHERRY
 LIGHT SHERRY**



Color-Glo
 by L'OREAL trade mark

Price 23/- per doz. bottles, plus tax.
 Retail 3/10 per bottle

SEMI-PERMANENT HAIR COLOURING



Manufactured and Distributed by GOLDEN LIMITED, 7 Grosvenor St., London, W.1. Hyde Park 1671/6
 Republic of Ireland enquiries to: Lilmar Pharmaceuticals Limited, Santry, Dublin

YOU CONFIRM WHAT WE KNOW...

Unique selling themes boost demand for this popular pair

RADOX



Tru-gel

Two first-class products, each fulfilling a separate and recognised need and each backed by a unique selling theme which expresses the need and offers the product to meet it.

Put over on T.V. (in the case of RADOX) and T.V. and Press (in the case of TRU-GEL) *in strength*, the advertising themes have created phenomenal sales for both products.

ARE YOU GETTING YOUR SHARE OF THESE SALES?

Order big stocks of both RADOX and TRU-GEL now! Show them, you'll sell them. And these products are so satisfactory in use, that repeat sales are assured and regular.

CUSTOMERS COME BACK AGAIN AND AGAIN AND AGAIN FOR

RADOX

BATH SALTS

and

Tru-gel


THE INVISIBLE HAIRDRESSING



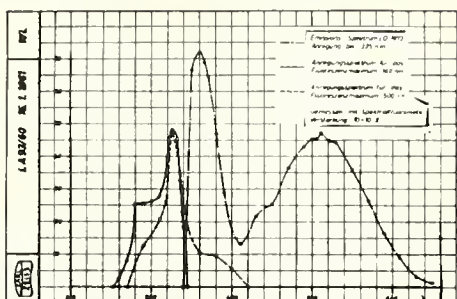

Tru-gel

the invisible hair dressing

SHOW THEM YOU'LL SELL THEM

NICHOLAS  PRODUCTS, 225, BATH ROAD, SLOUGH, BUCKS. SLOUGH 23971

"ULTRA-VIOLET FLUORESCENCE" OF SPRAY-TAN'S FILTER NO LONGER A SECRET



Measurement of ultra-violet fluorescence of Spray-Tan filter (Spektral fluorometer Carl Zeiss)

MEDICAL JOURNALS CONFIRM THE REMARKABLE ACTIVITY OF FLUID FILTER "F29:31"

PARIS, June.—According to a statement by one of the members of the French scientific mission which, in Sicily, tested the activity on the skin of various sunscreens and whose findings have been analyzed for 2 years in medical publications abroad (Les Feuilles Médicales, Minerva Dermatologica, Der Österreichische Arzt), Spray-Tan's high-potency filter reveals distinctive properties of fluorescence in the ultra-violet range, thus converting burning rays into additional bronzing rays. Since these medical publications, the biological activity of Fluid Filter "F29:31" has been reported in the international lay press, to the extent that the biological properties of this fluorescent filter (contained exclusively in Spray-Tan) have ceased to be a trade secret and are in fact now widely publicized in Europe.

The loveliest tan under the sun The biggest sale of suntan aerosols

WATFORD, June.—Dendron Distributors Ltd., producers of Spray-Tan "Original" and of Spray-Tan "Mousse of Lanolin" for the United Kingdom, earlier this month announced the release of an advertising campaign in the U.K. press, featuring Spray-Tan's ultra-violet fluorescence. This campaign is expected to create a substantial increase of Spray-Tan sales throughout the summer and all measures have been taken by Dendron Distributors Ltd. and wholesalers to meet an unprecedented demand for Spray-Tan, this month and next month.

**SUPER-BRONZING WITH
ULTRA-VIOLET FLUORESCENCE :**
THE FASTEST TAN UNDER THE SUN
Spray-Tan's messages to the public stress that Fluid Filter "F29:31" not only acts to protect the skin against sunburn, at the same time as it traps the entire range of bronzing rays, but also that it brings the skin—thanks to its fluorescence under the ultra-violet radiations of light—a natural additional "super-tan", by conversion of burning rays into additional bronzing rays (see opposite fluorescence-measurement).

In view of the response this new dimension in suntan preparations is creating everywhere (ultra-violet fluorescence for natural super-tanning), retailers will be interested to note that all the Spray-Tan bombs which have been manufactured since the 1959 published findings concerning Filter "F29:31" contain this fluorescent high-potency filter. Thus every bombe at present in the trade, whether from this year's deliveries or from preceeding deliveries, therefore presents this attractive new feature of ultra-violet fluorescence.

MARKET FOR SUNTAN PREPARATIONS EXPANDED BY NEW "MOUSSE OF LANOLIN" FOR SENSITIVE SKIN

A special Spray-Tan for all those who need extra protection in the sun—and who still insist on getting a beautiful natural tan this summer

Since this month, Spray-Tan introduces its Mousse of Lanolin, a rich moisturizing lanolin-foam for safe suntanning of sensitive skins. The success of Mousse of Lanolin on the Continental markets clearly indicates that no customers are more faithful than Mousse of Lanolin fans. For Mousse of Lanolin now brings the solution to the problem of sensitive skin in the sun (women with dry skin, blondes or redheads who are specially sun-sensitive and young children)—all those who need special protection in the sun and still insist on getting "twice the tan in half the time", thanks to Spray-Tan's high-potency filter. Like Spray-Tan "Original" (non-greasy lotion), the new "Mousse of Lanolin" contains Fluid Filter "F29:31" with ultra-



Over 2 pints in every bombe!

This is the most economical way of applying Spray-Tan's super-tanning filter — the favourite suntan preparation for women with dry or sensitive skin!

violet fluorescence. It retails at the same price as Spray-Tan "Original" and its use is systematically recommended in every Spray-Tan advertisement this summer.

SPRAY-TAN

**LEADER IN QUALITY
LEADER IN SALES
LEADER IN ADVERTISING**

It pays to concentrate on the No. 1 bombe for suntanning. So be sure to stock Spray-Tan and to display it! Tie-in with Spray-Tan's advertising campaign in the leading newspapers. (Daily Mirror, Daily Express, Daily Mail, etc.) and in the Reader's Digest (July and August issues): Display Spray-Tan on your counters and in your window!

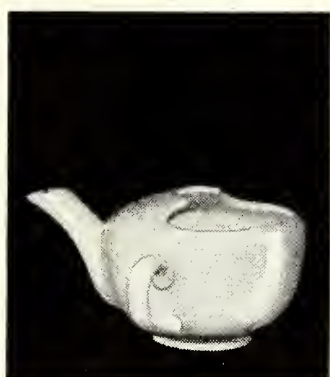
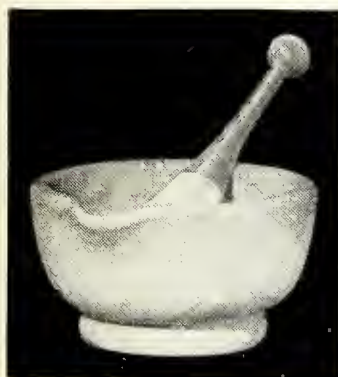
Sole distributors:
Dendron Distributors Ltd.
94 Rickmansworth Road
Watford, Herts.
Tel. Watford 29251.



Nursing Sundries

in finest quality
ceramics. Also
Mortars & Pestles
in acid proof
Stoneware

**Our products are backed by
over 100 years' experience**



Hygienic and durable to
withstand even the most
rigorous usage. Write for
complete lists and trade
prices. Wholesalers only



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Kirkham Street

Stoke-on-Trent
WELLCOME INSTITUTE
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Coll. **WelMOmec**

Coll.

No.



THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

The weekly newspaper for pharmacy and
all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical and
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 176

July 1, 1961

No. 4246

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PUBLISHED BY

MORGAN BROTHERS (PUBLISHERS), LTD.,
at 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Telephone: Central 6565

Telegrams: Chemicus, Estrand, London

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LEEDS: 16: 32 Wynford Rise, West Park. Phone: Leeds 67 8438.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 89 Woodland Avenue, Tettenham Wood.
Phone: Wolverhampton 52301.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

which includes The Chemist and Druggist Diary and
Year Book, £2 10s. Single copies one shilling each.

INECTO Hair Magic Black

IS THE FIRST AND FASTEST-MOVING SEMI-PERMANENT BLACK HAIR COLORING
COVERS UP TO 50% GREY HAIR NO SKIN TEST



* In the new sparkling pack that gives the whole Hair Magic range new eye-appeal.

* Hair Magic Black conditions, cleanses and colors in one application.

You pay: 1/8 + P.T. per bottle
You get: 3/10 per bottle
Your profit: 1/4 on every bottle of quick-selling Hair Magic Black

* Backed by the biggest-ever Hair Magic advertising campaign in:

DAILY MIRROR • WOMAN • WOMAN'S OWN
WOMAN'S MIRROR • WOMAN'S REALM
WOMAN'S ILLUSTRATED • WOMAN'S DAY
HOUSEWIFE • GOOD HOUSEKEEPING • VANITY FAIR
EVERYWOMAN • SHE • MODERN WOMAN
WOMAN'S JOURNAL • ARGUS WOMEN'S GROUP
WOMAN & BEAUTY • HAIR FASHION

Hair Magic Black is made by Inecto, the largest and most experienced manufacturers of hair colouring in the world

Advice Bureau, **INECTO HOUSE • 27 DOVER STREET • LONDON : W.1 • HYDe Park 7541**

They all want

the cleanliness of

WRIGHT'S
COAL TAR SOAP
THE GOLDEN TABLET IN BATH AND TOILET SIZES

Wright Layman & Umney Ltd.,
Southwark, S.E.1

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 176

JULY 1, 1961

No. 4246

Contractors At Ministry

"FRANK EXCHANGE OF VIEWS"

A DEPUTATION from the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) interviewed the Minister of Health on June 27, when "a frank exchange of views" is understood to have taken place. The Minister is expecting the Committee to get in touch with him again at a later stage.

Portsmouth Conference

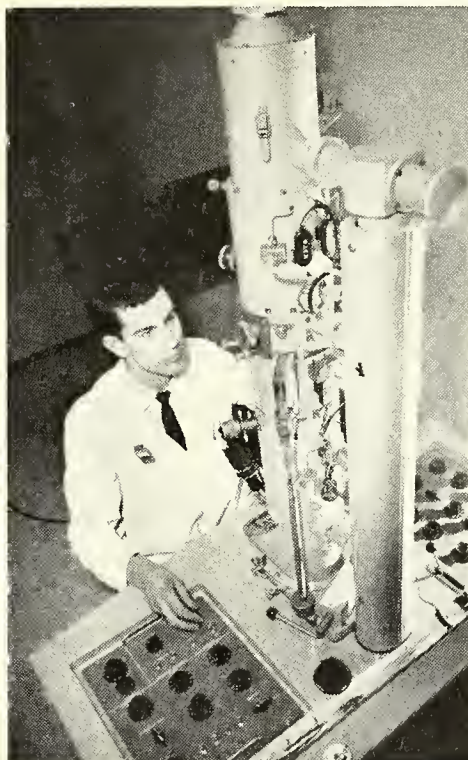
TIME TO BOOK ACCOMMODATION

THE secretary of the Local Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, September 1961 (Mr. Norman L. Banks), writes that he is now receiving numerous inquiries concerning the availability of accommodation at Portsmouth for the September meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. There is still ample good accommodation available, but it would assist the accommodations chairman if intending visitors to the Conference would make their applications at the earliest opportunity. Conference visitors are reminded, too, that the number able to attend the banquet is limited to 650 places. Applications to date, indicate that late applicants for banquet tickets may have to be disappointed. Early application is therefore advised. Banquet tickets are only being allocated to holders of either a full Conference ticket or a Tuesday day ticket.

Quality Control

W.H.O. DISCUSS PHARMACEUTICALS

"BY co-ordinating information on the quality examination and introduction of the new pharmaceutical substances, it should be possible for the World Health Organisation to obtain and circulate general methods and specifications of direct use for the quality control of pharmaceutical preparations produced and imported by its member states." That suggestion was discussed recently in Warsaw at a European technical meeting on the quality control of pharmaceutical preparations convened by the European Office of WHO. The conference was attended by thirty pharmacological experts, governmental control authorities and representatives of drug manufacturers. Dr. H. Davis (chief pharmacist, Ministry of Health) was chairman. The meeting reviewed the present situation in Europe, where the number of pharmaceutical specialities and preparations available to the physician and the public varies greatly from country to country. Belgium and Switzerland have each more than 30,000



FOR RESEARCH ON RAZOR BLADES: EM6 electron microscope recently installed at the Reading research laboratories of Gillette Industries, Ltd., where it is being used in fundamental research investigations. Made by Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd., the microscope is capable of magnifying up to 120,000 times.

different pharmaceutical specialities on the market, whereas Denmark and Poland have kept the number of pharmaceutical preparations available to the prescriber to less than 2,000, and in other countries, where the production and distribution of pharmaceuticals is nationalised, comparatively small numbers of pharmaceutical substances may be placed at the disposal of the physician. The work of the meeting is expected to be of assistance to governmental authorities dealing with the introduction of pharmaceutical preparations, with the organisation of national control authorities, and with the adequate training of personnel for pharmaceutical quality control.

Exporting to Germany

BOOKLET DESCRIBES OPPORTUNITIES

THE second report prepared by the Export Council for Europe on trading opportunities for British firms is devoted wholly to West Germany, because of the importance of its subject at the present time. An eight-man fact-finding team, drawn from members of the Council and led by Sir William McFadzean (chairman) toured the chief in-

dustrial centres in West Germany in May. The pamphlet contains their principal findings and recommendations, together with illustrative statistics on different products including medicines, chemicals, perfumery, etc. In a message from the chairman, with which the report is introduced, Sir William writes: "The German market is wide open to British exporters in a wide range of products. British exports to West Germany have trebled since 1955 and doubled since 1958 and, including re-exports, are now running at the rate of about £190 millions a year. This still represents less than 5 per cent. of Germany's present imports." Copies of the report are available from 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1, price 5s.

Proprietary Association

ANNUAL MEETING

MR. S. W. Day was unanimously re-elected *Chairman* of the executive committee at the annual meeting of the Proprietary Association of Great Britain in London on June 15. Appreciation was expressed of his valuable services to the Association in that capacity during the previous year. Mr. J. W. Jamison was re-elected a *Vice-chairman*, and the meeting gave authority to the executive committee to appoint a second vice-chairman. Mr. Day paid tribute to the loyal services given for many years by the late Mr. W. Sim Harris as a member of the executive committee, ten members of which were re-elected. The annual report of the executive committee and the statement of accounts were presented and adopted. The Association's first annual dinner was held that evening.

Resale Price Maintenance

P.A.T.A. PAMPHLET AND A DEBATE

"RESALE Price Maintenance — The Housewife's Choice" is the title of the third of a series of pamphlets prepared by the Proprietary Articles Trade Association on that subject. Copies of the pamphlet are being sent to all M.P.s together with a letter which states:—

"The economic argument about Resale Price Maintenance tends to obscure the feature of the system which matters most; namely what does the housewife prefer, the system of reputable branded products with fixed retail prices, or the cut price free-for-all with inevitable over-charging on some goods paying for the inducements on others."

The pamphlet examined the evidence to support the claim that the majority of British housewives are in favour of resale price maintenance — the legal right of the manufacturer to fix the price of branded goods sold over the

counter. In it the dangers and disadvantages which would result from the abolition of this right are described by Mr. S. W. Day, a senior executive of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd. He writes:—

"There are many businesses, big and small, multiple stores and private traders, who have built up by years of hard work and faithful service a reputation for fair prices, straight dealing, good quality and reliable service. They have proved down the long years, in good times and bad, that the public appreciate and like fair trading, and that uniform prices are essential to fair trading. Customers never have to wonder whether they will be overcharged or whether one thing is being marked up because the price of another has been slashed."

To abolish resale price maintenance would not reduce prices and would be an act of utter folly," said Mr. Frank A. Friday, economist to the Electric & Musical Industries, Ltd., when he debated the question "Should Resale Price Maintenance be Abolished?" with Mr. Ralph Harris, director of the Institute of Economic Affairs, at Birmingham University on June 7. The debate was under the joint auspices of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and the British Institute of Management. Mr. Friday said the system of resale price maintenance had four positive advantages. It enabled manufacturers to organise their distribution without the disruptive effects of price cutting. It safeguarded the trader from competition where prices were cut in a way that did not reflect any difference in efficiency. Many small and excellent retailers could not stand up to a sustained cut-price strategy from their wealthier competitors. Resale price maintenance benefited the consumers; uniform prices made shopping infinitely more convenient. Finally, resale price maintenance with fixed margins, which were usually lower than on free-priced goods, acted as a brake on upward pressure of costs. In the course of lively discussion, Mr. Harris conceded that the margins on resale price maintained goods were lower than on free-priced goods, "because," he said, "branded goods go through the shops quicker." A member of the audience said that was a devastating admission because the whole case against resale price maintenance as developed by Professor Yamey and others was that margins on resale price maintained goods were higher and that abolition of the practice would lead to a drop in margins and therefore a fall in prices.

SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS

Annual meeting and officers

THE annual meeting of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists of Great Britain was held in London on May 25, the president (Dr. H. W. Hibbott) in the chair. In his report Dr. Hibbott said that membership had continued to increase. Scientific meetings had been well attended and for the first time there had been an exhibition of laboratory gadgets. Also for the first time there had been three issues of the *Journal* in 1960, and the president paid tribute to its honorary editor (Mr. A. Herzka). The education course had continued steadily, and a course would possibly be held in the North-west of England. There had been a successful one-day conference in August 1960, organised

Hospital Costing

3,000 MEDICINAL ITEMS ANALYSED

A REMODELLING of accountancy systems has enabled the hospitals in the Kendal and Lancaster areas to achieve an extended degree of analysis of accounts so that it became possible to compare the cost and quantity of any one or any combination of the 3,000 drugs and dressings in common use. It was also possible to ascertain where the drugs were used, by ward, hospital or department. The details were provided to the professional staffs in the hospitals. The resulting inquiry threw into relief the price ranges that were being paid for certain groups of products that had similar therapeutic effects and enabled economies to be made. As an example a vitamin preparation for mothers and mothers-to-be costing 41s. a thousand units had been replaced by one costing 8s. 6d. a thousand. Analgesic products costing 60s. 5d. a thousand had been replaced by one at 13s. 8d. a thousand. The prices in that field ranged from aspirins at 3s. 8d. a thousand, to an analgesic costing 150s. a thousand. The use of certain drugs had been forbidden where, in the medical view, an effective and cheaper substitute was available. The saving at the eight hospitals was between 10 and 20 per cent. The economies had been carried out with the full support of all the staff. No patient had been deprived of any drug which in the medical view was required for treatment and there had been no interference of professional discretion. Miss M. Baron and Mr. J. D. Bellis (chief and deputy pharmacists at the Lancaster Royal Infirmary) and Mr. F. G. Holland (finance officer) prepared the information for the inquiry and the report.

Statutory Committee

A DISCIPLINARY INQUIRY

THE Statutory Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society is meeting at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 2.45 p.m., on July 5, to consider information and evidence from which it appears that a member of the Society was convicted of illegally selling a potentially habit-forming drug contrary to the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and the Poisons Rules, 1960.

by Mr. Herzka, and there was to be a symposium at Harrogate in July. The second congress of the International Federation of Societies of Cosmetic Chemists would be held in London in 1962. Dr. R. H. Marriott (immediate past-president of the Society) had been elected president of the International Federation.

New Officers

President, H. W. Hibbott; Vice-president, G. A. C. Pitt; Secretary, Miss L. P. Torry; Treasurer, M. P. Bailey; Editor, A. Herzka; Council Members, D. F. Anstead; R. F. L. Thomas; R. Clark; S. J. Bush; R. H. Cocks; T. M. Noon.

IRISH NEWS

THE NORTH

Examination Results

JUNE PASSES

SUCCESSFUL candidates in the June examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland were: *Part I, Qualifying Examination:* A. W. Ball, Eunan C. T. Conway, J. A. F. Craig, N. B. Dunlop, Ann J. Hendron, E. J. A. Jardine, R. G. T. Kennedy, D. J. Lawson, J. Logan, A. J. Lowry, D. J. Lowther, Lavinia M. McCullough, Frances M. Mulligan, J. N. Paisley, D. M. Sherman, Eleanor E. Smyth, J. A. Thompson, J. H. Tweed. *Part II (Part "A") Qualifying Examination:* D. W. T. Austin, D. J. Duffy, Mary A. J. Hackett, J. McCammon, H. J. O'Neill, D. J. McK. Spence, R. E. Walker. *Part II (Part "B") Qualifying Examination:* D. M. Black, B. R. E. Cheyne, J. Johnston. *Final Part II Qualifying Examination:* Anne-M. Duffy, B. M. Hyland, Mary E. Jenkins, J. B. A. Murray, M. E. McElduff, J. A. T. McFarlane, R. G. P. McMullan, G. A. Palmer, H. T. Porter, W. J. Temple, G. W. McGlaughlin.



RETIREMENT PRESENTATION: Miss J. M. Scott (Belfast manageress of Edward Taylor, Ltd., Monton, Eccles, Manchester), receives from Mr. A. F. Beaven (managing director) a cheque in recognition of her twenty-six years with the company. The presentation was made at a dinner in Belfast recently on the occasion of her retirement.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE REPUBLIC

IN the Dail Eireann on June 8, the Minister for Industry and Commerce (Mr. Lynch) told Mr. W. Norton (Labour), that the prices in the Republic of most pharmaceutical products were approximately the same as those prevailing in Britain and Northern Ireland. The prices of a limited number of drugs, not manufactured in the Republic, and not subject to Customs duty, appeared to be unduly high, and he was pursuing the question of securing a reduction in them.

THE Irish Pharmaceutical and Medical Representatives' Association has elected the following executive committee for the coming year: *President*, Mr. J. McKenna; *Vice-president*, Mr. D. Flanagan; *Treasurer*, Mr. P. J. McGleenan; *Secretary*, Mr. M. F. Walshe; *Assistant Secretary*, Mr. J. O'Sullivan; *Committee members*, Messrs. T. Cummins, J. P. Gallagher, J. Howard, T. Lyons (Cork); M. Silke, P. Twohig and J. Travers. All communications should be addressed to the honorary secretary, P.O. Box No. 176, Shrewsbury Lodge, Ballsbridge, Dublin.

NEWS IN BRIEF

OVER seventy firms participated in the Laboratory Apparatus and Materials Exhibition in London, June 19-22.

THE London Chamber of Commerce has re-elected Mr. Allen L. Stock its *Chairman*, Mr. Richard L. Wills, *Deputy-chairman*, and Mr. F. H. Tate, *Treasurer*.

THE second number of *Prescribers Journal*, recently published, deals with systemic corticosteroid therapy, corticosteroids in bronchial asthma and tetracycline antibiotics.

A SCHEME of marking National Insurance stamps so they can be identified if stolen (even if stuck on insurance cards) has been devised by the Post Office and the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.

THE new combined weekly flat rates for National Insurance contributions come into effect on July 3. Details are given on leaflet N.I. 123, available from any local Pensions and National Insurance office. Stamps at the new rate are already on sale.

PROVISIONAL Ministry of Labour figures for the average weekly earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees in October 1960 are as follows: for males £19 3s. 7d., for females £7 19s. 5d. That represents increases of 6.2 per cent. and 4.9 per cent. respectively over the figures for October 1959.

THE Association of Public Analysts has re-elected the following officers: *President*, J. H. Hamence, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.; *Vice-president*, D. D. Moir, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.; *Treasurer*, R. C. Spalding, M.A., F.R.I.C.; *Secretary*, F. A. Lyne, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., 16 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1; and *Editor*, E. C. Wood, Ph.D., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.

THE percentage changes in pharmacy sales of 157 representative Co-operative societies in Britain, for the five weeks ended April 1, as compared with those of the similar period a year earlier, were as follows: Midland plus 15.24, Northern plus 9.17, N.E. plus 8.52, N.W. plus 15.07, Scottish plus 15.03, Southern plus 11.95, S.W. plus 21.97, Western plus 16.7, Great Britain plus 12.7.

THE Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food points out that the recent outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease have emphasised the need for greater care in the disposal of household scraps in country districts. They urge that such material should not be left where animals or birds can get at them and should, if possible, be burned or buried. Waste food should not be fed to livestock unless the waste has been boiled for one hour beforehand.

SPORT

Golf.—LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, at Prenton golf club on June 14. *Cow and Gate Cup and Prize*: 1, W. P. Symons, 85 (14), 71; 2, N. J. Callaghan, 80 (7), 73; 3, D. Hindle, 87 (11), 76.

Car Treasure Hunt.—A car treasure hunt, held by the Norwich and District Branch on June 21, attracted an entry of thirty members and their friends. Starting from Norwich, the search for clues took the competitors along a twenty-five-mile route to the Broadland village of Wroxham. *Prizewinners*: Mr. G. C. Robinson; Mr. J. L. Morton; Mrs. E. Fell and Mr. E. Edrich.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

The new approach

I imagine that the Ministry of Health is more than a little put out by the new approach in matters concerning a pharmaceutical service within the National Health Service. So long as it was possible to produce mystic formulas from the pens of mathematical genii to press home a reduction in the standard of living of the contractor, so long was the Ministry in happy control of what it is pleased to describe as "negotiations." But as Mr. Graham has so justly reminded the Ministry, a fair deal is not worked out in terms of four places of decimals of a penny. Pharmacists having their remuneration calculated to a ten-thousandth part of a two-hundred-and-fortieth part of one pound—let us disregard the metric system, despite the British Pharmacopœia Commission—calculated, in fact, to the fraction I have framed to make it visible, cannot be blamed if the grand total of these fractions leaves them unmoved. One cannot begin to discuss details of a contract with the party that has already torn up that contract—torn it into so many small pieces that it is quite unrecognisable—for, like Humpty Dumpty, all the king's horses and all the king's men could not put it together again. I note, also, on p. 639, that Mr. Enoch Powell is meeting a deputation from the Central N.H.S. Committee and the National Pharmaceutical Executive Committee, for the purpose of allowing the Minister to discuss the letter which demanded that he should make it clear in the House of Commons that the 2s. charge is a payment towards the cost of the National Health Service and that it bears no relation to the value of each prescription. Very properly, Mr. F. W. Adams (registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society) is to be present, and I hope that Mr. Powell will be left in no doubt as to the offence which has been caused by his ineptness and his blundering disregard of accepted standards of practice.

$\frac{1}{2,400,000} \text{ of a } \pounds$

Annual special

The arrival of the Annual Special Issue has brought the customary and now expected feast of good things, and the thought that a combined collection of the articles and illustrations of a historical nature over the past thirty years would provide as comprehensive a history of pharmacy as could be obtained anywhere. Into the category of history, of course, would come the beautiful illustrations of the newly decorated ceilings of the Council Chamber at 17 Bloomsbury Square. (It is to be hoped, though, that Members of Council will not seek inspiration by looking upwards, for I imagine such contemplation might result in complete detachment from the business in hand.) Space will not permit of detailed notice of many of the features, but I derived great pleasure from the detailed survey of the pharmacopœias of the British colleges. There existed a rivalry between London and Edinburgh, and the experts in each city did not hesitate to criticise the formulas of a preparation which was, in name at least, common to both. It was inevitable that, with the growth of communications both at home and overseas, some form of standardisation should take place. That resulted in the first British Pharmacopœia, and for several successive editions the work was in daily use at the dispensing counter. But the change to laboratory and large-scale manufacture has made later editions of the Pharmacopœia of less practical interest to pharmacists than to their predecessors.

Other items

The well-illustrated article on pharmacy in Spain, with its background of centuries of culture, makes pharmacy appear to be a comparatively new growth in this country, but that is not so. We tend to regard pharmacy as dating from the foundation of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1841, which gives a totally wrong conception of the art of compounding. Pharmacy and opera, the tremendously important contribution of the Quakers in our history, and the story of the development of legislation in respect of weights and measures in Scotland, make up a diet for the connoisseur.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

MR. K. ROBINSON asked the Minister of Health how many prescriptions were dispensed under the National Health Service during each of the months February, March and April 1961; and what was the average cost per item in each case. MR. ENOCH POWELL (Minister of Health) in a written reply on June 22 stated the information for England and Wales was as follows:—

	Number of items	Average cost per item
February 1961 ..	22.2 million	7s. 5½d.
March 1961 ..	17.5 million (provisional)	Not yet available
April 1961 ..	15.2 million (provisional)	Not yet available

Shortage of Hospital Pharmacists

In the House of Lords on June 26, LORD STONHAM asked about the shortage of hospital pharmacists and referred to the decision at St. Thomas's Hospital to suspend dispensing for out-patients, and, since that involved considerable increased cost to the Exchequer, he wanted to know what steps the Government was taking to improve the recruitment of hospital pharmacists. LORD NEWTON stated that only a small minority of hospital out-patient prescriptions were dispensed by retail chemists. The shortage of pharmacists throughout the country affected retail business and industry as well as the hospital service. The salaries of hospital pharmacists were increased with effect from January 1, 1960, by about 14 per cent. and during 1960 the number of pharmacists in National Health Service hospitals increased from 1,348 to 1,444, the largest increase in a single year for several years. LORD STONHAM asked if Lord Newton was aware that at St. Thomas's 15,000 prescriptions per month would have to be sent to chemists, "which will mean an extra cost to the Exchequer at the rate of £30,000 a year?" He then asked: "Would it not be much better and much cheaper to pay hospital pharmacists salaries comparable to those paid to retail chemists, so that we can have pharmacists in hospitals?" LORD NEWTON admitted that about 188 hospital authorities resorted regularly to retail prescriptions, but in many cases only in detached clinics, such as child guidance clinics, or in evening clinics, where it would be inconvenient for patients to attend the hospital dispensary. About 700,000 retail prescription forms were used each year. That was a very small proportion of the total number dispensed. The new salary scales introduced with effect from January 1, 1960, ranged from £690 to £1,560 at the maximum, and many chief pharmacists received additional allowances. There were now posts in the hospital pharmaceutical service which carried a total remuneration rising to £2,000 or more a year. A claim submitted in May to the appropriate Whitley Council for increases ranging from 14 to 42 per cent. on the present salary scales was now being considered by the management side. LORD STONHAM observed that there was general uneasiness throughout the hospital world on the

subject. With regard to St. Thomas's, their pharmaceutical department was working at half-strength and they might have to close some departments. It was no use building a £7 million hospital if you had not the staff to service the departments.

LORD NEWTON did not think it was quite true to say that St. Thomas's was now working at half-strength. What happened was that five out of eight pharmacists in the basic grade left simultaneously at the beginning of June.

Prescription Charges

During an adjournment debate on June 23 MR. LAWRENCE PAVITT said the more he examined the effects of the prescription charges, the more astounded he was that so intelligent a person as the Minister of Health could be so utterly wrong in his policy. "The more he comes to the Dispatch Box, the more obvious it becomes that in this matter he is obstinate to the point of arrogance. There has been overwhelming evidence and opinion against them from doctors, chemists and patients, and one in three of the local Executive Councils, which can hardly be called political bodies, has protested against them. All this has been swept aside contemptuously."

Mr. Pavitt contended that the Minister was entirely wrong in his policy. He had estimated a 2 per cent. drop in the number of items prescribed, but the drop was more than 20 per cent.—from 22,200,000 items to 17,500,000. The Minister had pointed to other evidence and said that he could not ascribe the fall only to the prescription charges policy. But when compared with the charges for the previous year, there was a drop of 13 per cent. in respect of the March figures.

The conclusions of the Hinchliffe Committee about previous impositions of prescription charges had been ignored. The Minister was also wrong to ignore the report of Drs. Martin and Williams (*Lancet*, January 3, 1959), who together had showed that the charge imposed in December 1956, which should have yielded £4½ millions, in fact had cost an additional £1,374,000.

When doctors found their patients were being charged 2s. they intended "to give something a little fancy . . . or larger quantities. . . ." The Minister's whole policy was against the policy which his Ministry had been pursuing for years, that of persuading general practitioners to switch from proprietary brands to drugs in the British National Formulary.

The large fall in prescriptions had led to dispensing chemists launching a claim for increased dispensing fees, container allowances, urgent and rota fees. Mr. Pavitt said "This claim was slapped in three days after it was so obvious that prescriptions had fallen so drastically." Significantly the claim was post-dated to March 1, the date when the new charges became operative. The charges destroyed the doctor-patient and doctor-chemist relation-

ships. Mr. Pavitt revealed he had sent to the Minister a letter from a chemist which showed that the chemists had increasingly been receiving requests from people asking which was the most important item of three on a prescription "because they said they would take that one and leave the other until Friday." Mr. Pavitt continued "This means that if a chemist is conscientious he must ring the doctor, otherwise he is taking over the doctor's functions."

"As to the suggestion that the chemist can write 'Not dispensed' for those items, what kind of support can the chemist give the doctor if he has some hieroglyphic which means Brompton lozenges costing ninepence, and he tells the patient that his doctor's cure is only Brompton lozenges? It takes some of the magic away from the doctor's advice, and can do physical harm to a sensitive highly-strung patient who feels that she is getting something extremely relevant and important to her complaint."

A factual and non-political article in *The Times*, February 3, had made it clear that the Government's action was based on an illusion, and that there was no correlation at all between total drug costs and the method of financing them. The United Nations study of twelve countries showed that in 1959 the expenditure on the public drug bill in this country was lower than all but two and that the proportion of the national income spent on drugs in 1959 was much the same as it was in 1930.

MR. KENNETH ROBINSON said there was abundant evidence that people were not taking up prescriptions or not getting prescriptions. Mr. Pavitt had mentioned items costing less than 2s. The Minister had said that the chemists had received instructions that they were to dispense those items over the counter. He believed that it had turned out to be not as simple as that. Mr. Robinson added "I understand that the professional pharmaceutical bodies have warned chemists against doing this very thing. There is a definite conflict of view between the Department and the pharmaceutical profession about this and, so far as I know, chemists are continuing to dispense, as prescription items, items which cost less than 2s.; and that the procedure advocated by the Minister is not being carried out."

MISS EDITH PITT (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health) supported the Minister's expressed view that nothing less than the experience "round the whole year" could disclose any trends that were capable of being interpreted that people were not getting the prescriptions they needed. The estimated 2 per cent. fall in the number of prescriptions related to the whole year. The Minister "certainly expects that . . . the cost of the Pharmaceutical Services for 1961-62 will be substantially less than it would have been if the 1s. charge had remained in operation."

(To be concluded)

LEGAL REPORTS

"One of Hundreds"

THE Abertillery court granted an absolute discharge to Carroll & Pritchard, Ltd., drug stores, Somerset Street, Abertillery, recently, after the company had admitted selling tablets containing the poison atropine sulphate, although not authorised to sell poisons, and to selling the tablets without them being labelled with the name and address of the seller. The company was ordered to pay £6 6s. advocates fee. The prosecution, on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, stated that they were not dealing with highly noxious substances, but the only authorised persons to sell the tablets were pharmacists. The defendants did not have a pharmacist on their premises and carried on business only as a drug-store. It was stated for the defence that the case was "one of hundreds against druggists," and in a similar case it had been ascertained that 868 of the tablets would have to be taken to do a person any injury. To require a doctor's prescription the tablets would have to contain eight times more poison. It was stated that shortly before the offence the tablets had been extensively advertised, but there was no indication that they contained poison. The firm had acted in complete innocence.

Forged Prescriptions

AT Glasgow sheriff court, Sarah McDade or Currie, Lindsay Terrace, Lennoxton, was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment on June 13, on two charges of uttering forged prescriptions for Drinamyl tablets. Currie, who had been previously convicted for a similar offence in 1960, admitted forging the prescriptions when her doctor refused to continue the supply of the tablets. Questioned by the police about the stamp relating the details of the doctor on the reverse side of the prescription, accused produced a small wooden block with rubber type inserted, which she admitted having used in the forgery.

Manufacturers Blamed

AT Littlehampton, Sussex, magistrates court, recently, Daniel Henry Barnard and his son, Anthony Daniel Barnard, the owners of a surgical stores in High Street, Littlehampton, were each fined £5 for illegally selling atropine sulphate contained in Therex tablets manufactured by Vick International, Ltd. Prosecuting for the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. A. C. Castle said that anyone could buy by wholesale the tablets in which the poison—atropine sulphate—was sold, but the manufacturers could easily check whether the buyers were registered chemists. "We have had a lot of trouble over this sort of thing," said Mr. Castle. "In a way, I blame the manufacturers more than the defendants." For the defendants, Mr. F. W. Alderson said that the tablets arrived unordered in a consignment of other goods and somehow escaped into the shop. Defendants were each fined £3 plus £2 for selling the tablets in a container not labelled with their address.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

GEO. SALTER & CO., LTD.—Mr. P. P. C. Drabble (production director) is leaving the company towards the end of July in order to devote himself entirely to a literary career.

SANITAS TRUST, LTD.—The cash-and-share bid for Spa Brushes, Ltd., (C. & D., June 24, p. 645), has been changed to a cash-only bid of 4s. for each Spa ordinary share.

GEIGY PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD.—Dr. R. H. Gosling (head of the medical department) and Mr. S. W. Kipling (head of the promotion department) have been appointed directors of the company.

CUSSONS SONS & CO., LTD.—Group profits increased from £564,532 to £688,744 in the year ended March 31, and the dividend is raised 7½ per cent. to 42½ per cent. with a final of 30 per cent. Deducting £349,032 (£283,477) for tax, the net profit is £339,712 (£281,055) of which £51,290 (£50,156) is retained by subsidiaries.

ARNOLD M. GEE, LTD.—Final dividend 10 per cent. on capital increased by two-for-five rights issue, making 20 per cent. as forecast for year to March 31 (same). Combined trading profit £37,513 (£30,341) less tax £14,437 (£11,307); staff superannuation, £1,900 (£2,358), depreciation £1,679 (£969), loss on sale of freehold property and business, £1,067 (nil) and off goodwill and leases, £2,150 (£1,828). To general reserve, nil (£3,000).

BRITISH GLUES & CHEMICALS, LTD.—Group net profit for year to March 31, was £311,219 (£252,905) and dividend 22½ per cent. (same). Fixed assets, at valuation or cost, £2,060,007 (£1,517,844), trade investments £443,066 (£188,066), current assets £2,461,962 (£2,932,852), and liabilities £1,052,503 (£796,567). The chairman (Mr. H. J. Cotes) says trading figures to date are better than for corresponding period last year, and he sees no reason to doubt improvement will continue.

KODAK, LTD.—Group trading profits for the year ended October 30, 1960, were £6,157,167 (compared with £5,275,307 for 1958-59). The profits were arrived at after providing depreciation on fixed assets of £989,931 (£800,672). After taxes, the net profit available for distribution was £2,976,588, an increase of £237,859. The dividend declared was 22½ per cent. free of tax (17½ per cent. free of tax). Profits retained in Kodak and its subsidiary companies increased by £1,488,027 to £11,488,723.

METAL BOX CO., LTD.—With signs of home demand increasing later in the year Sir Harold Roxbee Cox (chairman) says he will be disappointed if overall sales do not surpass the record for the year ended March 31, but it will be difficult to maintain profit margins in the face of increasing costs. Both in sales and profits the overseas company had an outstanding year in 1960-61 and was responsible for all the increase in the company's profit. Group net profit was £4,843,287 (£4,459,461) and dividend 12 per cent. (10.9 per cent.).

LAPORTE INDUSTRIES, LTD.—Total net assets of the group rose to £26.5 millions in the year ended March 31 (from £18.9 millions) which figure includes the assets of Howards & Sons, Ltd., recently acquired. The consolidated profit and loss account, however, does not include the profits of that company. The annual statement by the chairman (Mr. P. D. O'Brien) mentions that the growth prospect of hydrogen peroxide is remarkable for new applications are continually being developed and a capital programme for expanded production of peroxide at Warrington will be completed shortly.

SANDOZ, LTD., Switzerland.—The annual report for 1960 states that the upward trend in production, turnover and profits continued. Turnover in pharmaceuticals at 275 million Swiss francs was up by 16 per cent. compared with 1959 and chemicals by 15 per cent. Half the turnover of the group was effected outside Europe, one-third being effected by N. and S. America. Net profit of the group was 18.9 million Swiss francs (17.4) out of a turnover of F 645 millions (F 572 millions) of which pharmaceuticals contributed F 275 millions (F 238 millions).

MONTECATINI CO., Milan, Italy.—The board state that output during the first four months of 1961 was 129,272 million lire as compared with 116,050 million lire in the corresponding period last year. The board also announce that the company's new establishment at Codogna will commence functioning in the next few weeks, while in Austria, the plant of the associated company at Vienna (Societa Danubia), will commence work at the end of July. Production will commence in September in the installations of the Novamont company in the United States, whilst part of the plant of the new establishment at Brindisi will commence working in the first months of 1962.

COURTAULDS, LTD.—The company has acquired an interest amounting to some 4 per cent. of the Common stock of Koppers Co., Inc., of the United States, and Mr. A. W. Knight, a director of Courtaulds, Ltd., and Mr. J. Albert Woods, chairman, Courtaulds North America, Inc., have been elected to the Koppers Co., Inc., board.—Group sales to external customers during year ended March 31 totalled £172 millions (£140 millions). Trading profit was £15 millions (£18 millions). The review accompanying the accounts in dealing with the company's chemical production states that demand for fibres and films was still a major factor in determining production of carbon disulphide and sulphuric acid, but efforts have recently been made to increase sales outside the group so as to make the maximum use of capacity. Those external sales were now developing well. Although margins have contracted in many instances, increased sales had led to increased profits. A number of new plants were under construction and will operate in the near future. (Preliminary statement on accounts was published on June 17, p. 618.)

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD.—An extraordinary general meeting is being held on July 17 to seek shareholders' agreement to the proposed arrangement with Mead Johnson & Co., Evansville, Indiana, U.S.A. (see *C. & D.*, June 24, p. 645), and to certain alterations in the capital structure of the company and in its articles of association. The complicated proposals involve (a) the receipt by the B.D.H. of access to about £5 millions on advantageous terms, to be drawn as needed over the next five years; (b) an agreement between the two companies for the manufacture and sale of one another's present and future pharmaceutical products on advantageous terms; and for a co-ordination of their research activities; (c) the acquisition by Messrs. Mead Johnson of approximately a 35 per cent. voting interest in the B.D.H., which should ultimately be translated into a similar percentage holding of B.D.H. Ordinary shares; (d) representation by Mead Johnson & Co. on the B.D.H. board by four members. The B.D.H. capital to be increased from £2,750,000 to £3,525,000. The bulk of the money (over £4,500,000) is coming from unsecured convertible notes carrying an interest rate of 5 per cent. They will be unconvertible for 3½ years, then convertible into Ordinary shares at the equivalent of 26s. per share, and finally redeemable, if not converted, in 7½ years' time. The balance of the money will come from an issue of B Ordinary shares which—except for voting rights—will rank *pari passu* with existing Ordinary shares and be taken up at 25s. per share. At a Press conference on June 24 Mr. Geoffrey C. R. Eley referred to the B.D.H. oral contraceptive. He said clinical trials had been arranged in Pakistan, Japan and Australia, but there was still quite a period to wait before sufficient clinical evidence was available to support a decision to market the product. Mr. Eley said "should our oral contraceptives prove as satisfactory as we hope, our association with Messrs. Mead Johnson should provide us with a ready access to large new markets and greatly assist in our overall sales efforts."

Following the publication of those details opposition to the deal was raised by a number of shareholders. Acting on their behalf a firm of accountants (John Horn & Co.) issued a statement which urged shareholders "to use their votes in defence of their future voting power" at the extraordinary general meeting called for July 17 to approve the Mead Johnson deal. Main grounds of objection to the deal are that 35 per cent. of voting rights will be granted to Mead Johnson, primarily in return for an investment of £487,500 and the right to borrow further sums at 5 per cent. a year. It is difficult to see, they say, how shareholders can be expected to approve the complete scheme, "notwithstanding additional incentives which may yet be disclosed."

During the first quarter Mead Johnson sales rose to \$35,581,722 from \$22,004,805 in the comparable 1960 quarter, while earnings rose to \$3,379,113 or \$1.82 a Common share from \$2,226,534 or \$1.22 a share. Earn-

ings have been on the rise since 1952, and 1958 was the only year that earnings were not higher. In 1952, the Common share earned \$1.16 and at the end of 1960 earnings represented \$7.25 a share.

NEW COMPANIES

SCORAH CHEMISTS (BRAMHALL), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists, etc. Subscribers: Stanley H. Lucas and Francis A. Dean. The directors are to be appointed by the subscribers. R.O.: 6 Surrey Street, London, W.C.2.

J. H. McELLIN, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £3,000. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, opticians, etc. Directors: John H. McEllin, M.P.S., Constance McEllin and Frederick T. McEllin. R.O.: 62 Church Street, Audley, Stoke-on-Trent.

H. OAKLEY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of consulting, analytical manufacturing pharmaceutical and general chemists, etc. Directors: Horace Oakley, M.P.S., Harry R. Oakley and Gladys M. Oakley. R.O.: 406 Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

BUSINESS CHANGES

Appointments

SCHICK INCORPORATED (U.K.), LTD., 86 Brook Street, London, W.1. have appointed Mr. R. G. (Dick) Spencer their sales manager.

LONDON RUBBER CO., LTD., Hall Lane, London, E.4, have appointed Mr. E. H. Backhouse their representative for Westmorland, Cumberland, Northumberland and co. Durham.

OVERSEAS VISITS

MR. PETER MACKENZIE, M.P.S. (general manager and director, Macfarlan Smith, Ltd., Edinburgh), has just returned from a tour of customers in the East. He visited Australia, Singapore, Sarawak, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Japan and Malaya.

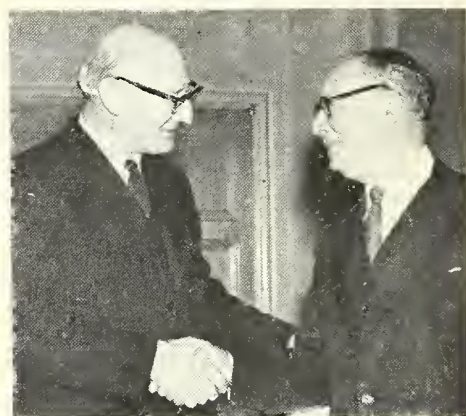
PERSONALITIES

MR. HERBERT JACKSON, M.P.S., Sandiacre, Notts, who is eighty-four years of age, took a day off from work on June 20, to celebrate his diamond wedding. Mr. Jackson has been in business as a chemist at Station Road, Sandiacre, for sixty years. He is a founder member of the Nottingham and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society.

SIR ROBERT PLATT, Bt., M.Sc., M.D., P.R.C.P., recently returned to Britain from the U.S.A., where he gave the 1961 Lilly lecture at the American College of Physicians' meeting in Miami, Florida. At that meeting Sir Robert was made an Honorary Fellow of the American College of Physicians. Previously Sir Robert had stayed for two days in Indianapolis, where he visited the Lilly Research Laboratories and



discussed subjects of mutual interest with members of the company's medical and scientific research groups.



FAIR PRICE CAMPAIGNERS: Sir Isaac Pittman (he received his knighthood in the Birthday Honours) with Mr. H. E. Chapman (Secretary, Proprietary Articles Trade Association) at the launching recently of Frank A. Friday's "Shops and Prices" (see *C. & D.*, June 17, p. 624).

MARRIAGES

ANDERSON—LILBURN.—At the Presbyterian Church, Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Northern Ireland, on June 14, Desmond Anderson, M.P.S.N.I., Ardmore, Dungannon, to Marion C. Lilburn, Duncruevie, Dungannon.

CONNOLLY—McELROY.—At The Little Flower Oratory, Somerton Road, Belfast, Northern Ireland, on June 15, Thomas Connolly, M.P.S.N.I., Feymore, Roses Lane Ends, Ballinderry, co. Antrim, to Kathleen McElroy, S.R.N., Ballaghneed, Clogher.

PETERS—SEGAL.—At Hull Western Synagogue, Linnaeus Street, Hull, on June 18, Albert Peters, M.P.S., 5 Chessington Lodge, Regents Park Road, Finchley, London, N.3, to Iris Joyce Segal, Hull.

DEATHS

BARRIE.—Suddenly on June 15, Mr. William Barrie, M.P.S., 21 Endymion Road, Harringay, London, N.4. Mr. Barrie, who qualified in 1914, was mayor of Finsbury from November 1947 until May 1949.

HOCKEN.—On June 16, Mr. Harry Hocken, M.P.S., 9 Manor Way, South Croydon, Surrey. Mr. Hocken qualified in 1906.

KEATING.—On May 8, Mr. Francis Joseph Keating, M.P.S., 33 Mersey Road, Heaton Mersey, Stockport, Ches. Mr. Keating qualified in 1929.

MEE.—Recently, Mr. John Broadbent Mee, M.P.S., 161 Lozells Road, Birmingham, 19. Mr. Mee qualified in 1907.

PUGH.—On June 5, Mr. John Charles Pugh, M.P.S., 41 Windy Arbour, Kenilworth, Warwicks, aged eighty-three.

WOOD.—On May 15, Mr. Isaac Wood, M.P.S., 172 Westbourne Grove, London, W.11. Mr. Wood qualified in 1904.

WALLACE.—At the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, on June 21, Mr. George Wallace, M.P.S., 1 Violet Hill House, Abercorn Place, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.8.

TRADE NOTES

Discontinued.—Mallpas tablets have been withdrawn from the range of goods offered by Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Fountain Lane, Oldbury, Birmingham.

Distribution Dépôt.—To relieve the increasing pressure on deliveries from the company's London North branch, Domestos, Ltd., College Works, Albion Row, Newcastle, 6, have opened a new distribution point at Luton, Beds.

An Eye-bath with the Small Size.—The present small size of Optrex eye lotion is in future being marketed with an eye-bath attached. Makers are Keldon, Ltd., Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Middlesex.

Staff Outing.—Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent, state that their staff outing will take place on Saturday, July 1, when the company's offices will be open only for urgent orders between 8 and 10 a.m.

Sun-glasses Display.—The display stand for Polaroid sun-glasses illustrated in these columns on June 17 is obtainable from the suppliers. Polarizers (United Kingdom), Ltd., whose address is 26 Stamford Street, London, S.E.1, and not as previously stated.

Appointed Distributors.—William Martindale Wholesale, Ltd., 14 Bruton Place, London, W.1, have been appointed sole distributors of the Mavala nail-hardening preparation manufactured by James Samuel & Co., Ltd., 30 Hanbury Street, London, E.1.

Distributors in Britain.—Jackel & Co., Ltd., 247a St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2, have been appointed sole distributors in Great Britain for Richardsons, Dublin, Eire, and are introducing two of the most successful products of the manufacturer: a talc pad available in six different colours and three perfumes (Apple Blossom, Wild Lavender and Fougere), and a range of machined perfumed sachets sold under the trade name of "Sweet Suc."

Two New Distribution Centres.—Macarthy's, Ltd., announce the opening of a new branch at Shuna Place, Ruchill, Glasgow, N.W., on July 3. The branch, which is under the management of Mr. B. J. Austin, M.P.S., is offering speedy van delivery service of drugs, "ethical" pharmaceuticals and surgical requisites to hospital and retail pharmacies in the Greater Glasgow area. A week later another Macarthy branch is opening at Brunswick Road, Thorpe Bay, to take over deliveries to Southend-on-Sea, which are at present made from Romford. The branch is under the management of Mr. R. Davis.

Joint Research Department.—Diversey (U.K.), Ltd., 42 Weymouth Street, London, W.1, and their associate company, Deosan, Ltd., announce that the Diversey-Deosan chemical and bacteriological laboratories, previously operated as separate units have been amalgamated and now carry out all the research, development and laboratory work for the four divisions of the company.

INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about Jaylex dog shampoo

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

Herbal Dry Shampoo.—Claimed "a herbal hair tonic" as well as a shampoo, Volume Swiss dry-shampoo powder is marketed by Teeda, Ltd., 63 South Molton Street, London, W.1.

A New Product in the Range.—A new product, Charms bath oil, is shortly being added to the range of Charms products issued by Bronnley & Co., Ltd., Bronnley Works, Brackley, Northants. The perfume is described as "a warm perfume with a distinctive jasmine note." It is issued in a 5-oz. bottle.

"Soft" Home Perm.—Pepsodent, Ltd., 449 London Road, Isleworth, Middlesex, are extending the appeal of Twink home perm by launching "Soft Twink," formulated to give the soft, casual styles now so popular. Prices and terms are as for Twink. Each 1 doz. end-curl "Soft Twink" includes one display crowner fitted to a pack.

Non-greasy Hair Cream.—Latest addition to the Old Spice range of men's toilet preparations of Shulton (Great Britain), Ltd., 96 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3, is a non-greasy and stainless hair cream unobtrusively

scented with the Old Spice aroma. The cream is packed in a light, unbreakable plastic jar containing 5 oz.

Control of Blood Loss.—Sandoz Products, Ltd., 23 Great Castle Street, London, W.1, are introducing a new speciality Syntometrine—a stable quick-acting oxytocic preparation for the prevention and control of post-partum blood loss in hospital and domiciliary practice. Each ampoule contains 0.5 mgm. of ergometrine maleate and 5 units of Syntocinon (synthetic oxytocin) in 1 ml. It is available in boxes of six and 100.

A Model for Teenagers.—Sanitary pants designed specially for girls between eleven and sixteen years, the Kleinerts' "Young Teen" are described as "daintily made to combine maximum freedom with complete protection, and to conform with today's styles." The lightweight rayon fabric, made specially for the garment, is suitably strong to suit active girls. It has Kleinerts' exclusive "fleecenap" protective panel and is trimmed with fiesta red or powder blue lace. The garment is in three sizes.

MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

Carnival Queen Sponsors.—Richard Hudnut, Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants, manufacturers of cosmetics, hair and toilet preparations, were sponsors of a local carnival-queen competition at Southampton on June 30. The company's advertising and marketing manager (Mr. H. D. Dammers) an expert on make-up and hair, was one of the judges.

Pensioners' Reunion at Hounslow.—Mr. Leslie O. Smith (general manager, Parke, Davis & Co.), was host to 115 ex-members of the staff at the annual reunion at the company's Hounslow headquarters recently. The 115 former employees—whose total service amounts to 4,012 years—had an informal lunch, then toured the plant to meet old friends and see the latest developments in pharmaceutical research.

Competition Prize-winners.—Winners in the second of Sanatogen and Sebbix window-display competitions organised by Genatosan, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics, are: 1 (£30), L. D. Hazard, M.P.S., Brooke Gregory (Chemists), Ltd., 18 Cheriton High Street, Folkestone, Kent; 2 (£20), S. J. Shearman, M.P.S., Brightlingsea, Essex; 3 (£16), J. Brown, M.P.S., 42 Avondale Avenue, Peshaw, Houghton-le-Spring, co. Durham.

Cash Prizes.—A cheque for £3,000 was handed by the lord provost of Dundee recently to Mrs. T. E. Stewart, winner of a Colgate dental-cream holiday competition organised by the manufacturers, Colgate-Palmolive, Ltd., 76 Oxford Street, London, W.1. Mrs. Stewart obtained her supplies from Dundee Co-operative Society, Ltd., whose manager receives £250. Other dealers who received cash for supplying prize-winners included W. E. Kirkman, Ltd., chemists, Highcliffe-on-Sea, Hants (£50); Boots, Ltd., Manchester (£50); and A. L. Stenhouse, M.P.S., Brechin, Angus (£50).

European Agents in Britain.—born Products, Ltd., 139 Sydenham Road, London, S.E.26, were recently hosts to four European personalities in their world-wide Dylan organisation. Messrs. Pierre Bouquet and Pierre Joyet (president and sales director respectively off Dylan-France, S.A.), Adrie Rooij (president, Dylan-Netherlands) and Pierre van Hentenryk (president, Dylan-Belgium) were in Britain to study at first hand the new technique of home dyeing in a washing machine and to discuss its launching in France, Holland and Belgium.

Surrealist Art in Advertising.—Three paintings by the surrealist artist, Salvador Dali, to interpret the Desert Flower range of toilet preparations marketed by Shulton (Great Britain), Ltd., 96 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3, are being shown in Britain for the first time. Each painting is insured for £25,000. The three paintings, "The Invisible Lovers," "Mirage" and "Oasis," after a showing in London, will be on view in other cities.



FIRST FIRST-AID VENTURE: Believed the first such service to be provided by a pharmaceutical manufacturer, the Aspro first-aid unit of Nicholas Products, Ltd., Slough, Bucks, will be on duty on the seafloor at Southend-on-Sea throughout the summer season.

TO STORE, DISPATCH, CONTROL

Extensions at Dartford promise a new productivity and greater service

THE cluster of buildings at Dartford, Kent, in which most of the chemical and pharmaceutical products of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are manufactured was recently augmented by two extensions that add greatly to the efficiency and speed of the service the company offers its customers. One wholly new building cost £100,000 to erect. Described in the company's language as a "packed stock warehouse," the building was planned to make it possible to pack, check and dispatch all home orders on the same day as received. That objective has been realised without sacrifice of priority to "life-or-death" orders (for drugs that must be rushed to their destination if a patient is to survive). Export orders are assembled, packed and dispatched on a parallel stream to the home circuit, and on an average 1,000 orders a day of all kinds are being handled in the warehouse, with enough capacity for a 40-60 per cent. increase.

Before goods can be assembled they must obviously be present in the building. The range of products involved at Dartford — including, as it does, biological products (among them some that quickly lose potency unless kept at reduced temperatures) and products subject to the Dangerous Drugs regulations—introduces elements of peculiar difficulty, since both classes may often be called for with "normal" products in a single order, yet handling them must not add significantly to the total time of assembly and dispatch. Another complication is that some goods go out to home destinations by post, others by passenger train, or through trade wholesalers, or by freight train (sometimes by palletised delivery). Those problems have been solved by imaginative use of site and floor space, and by the use of mechanised methods of transfer.

Timing

Hourly throughout the day, United Kingdom orders are received by vans operating between the Wellcome Building in Euston Road, London, N.W.1, and the warehouse — a distance of about seventeen miles. The vans are used on their return journey to London to take the passenger-train orders already packed and awaiting dispatch. Urgent orders are notified to the warehouse by teleprinter service, and up to 5.30 p.m. it is possible for a customer's order telephoned to the Wellcome Building in London to be assembled, packed and dispatched from Dartford within ten minutes. About 30 per cent. of the goods sent out from the building (to a total of 1,150 cases and cartons a week) are for overseas customers, and those orders, larger in volume than the domestic ones, normally call for up to two days between receipt of order and notification to shipping department that packing is complete.

The warehouse and its attached office-block comprise a sub-basement and main floor, each 240 ft. long and 100 ft. wide. The sloping site has enabled road access to be provided to both floors. The structure is of rein-

forced concrete, with a concrete barrel-vault roof, without internal columns. The main floor of the building is thus unobstructed, giving maximum flexibility in working. On the upper floor are stored, along one long side, those products not demanding special storage treatment. They are brought in from the manufacturing departments on pallets, on which they remain stacked until required. In mid position on the same floor are racks upon which stock is set out on trays. The trays, filled from the palletised bulk, are wheeled on shelved trolleys to the rear of the racks, and slid off on to shelves at corresponding heights.

The assembler takes stock from the front, and when a tray is emptied it is withdrawn and placed at a collection spot from which it will be taken for replenishment with the same goods. For that purpose each tray bears labels indicating product, quantities, rack position and shelf height. When an empty tray has been withdrawn a full one is drawn forward from the rear, leaving a vacancy for the refilled tray on its return. Thus strict rotation of goods is maintained.

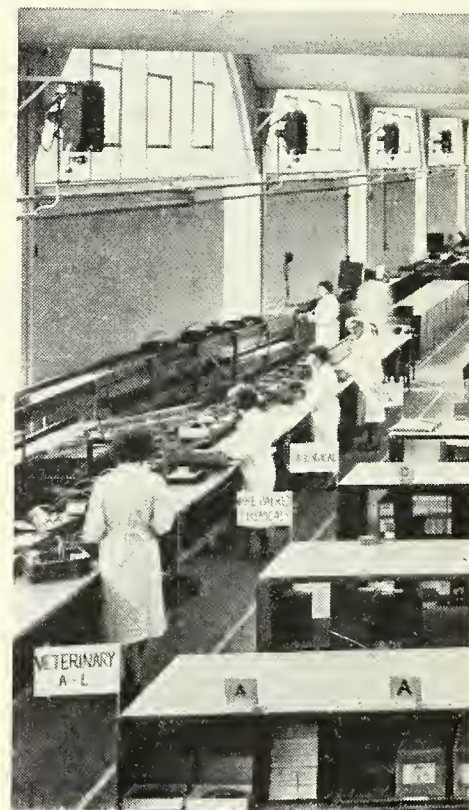
Assembly and Dispatch

Orders are received by pneumatic tube at a central desk, and given out to the assemblers, who collect from the racks into open fibreboard boxes or baskets with twin wire handles having a special function that will appear. The baskets are taken to tables and, when the order is complete, put on to a moving belt that takes them leftwards through a checking booth (strictly a rechecking booth) in which the contents of each basket are checked against the order. Once approved, the grouped goods emerge on a return belt journey that takes them past the assembly tables again and on to packing stations, passing on the way a worker who, between the wire handles, inserts a collapsed cardboard container of suitable size to accommodate the particular products of the order. Each packer has at hand a supply of wood wool which (a "work study" touch) is kept at the right height by a spring and false base in its holder. When packed and labelled, the carton of contents is put back on to a moving belt that takes it down to a ground-floor dispatch room, where it is labelled and, if for post, stamped. A slightly different route is taken by the goods on any order that includes a Dangerous Drug. For that order the assembled non-D.D. goods pass by another belt down to a locked and metal-grilled ground-floor narcotics assembly room, where the D.D. items are added and the legal formalities completed before the whole passes to the dispatch room.

Export orders are dealt with on similar lines, but with trolleys instead of baskets for collecting the usually larger quantities; male packers instead of girls because the handling is heavier; and slatted-wood conveyors substituted for endless belts.

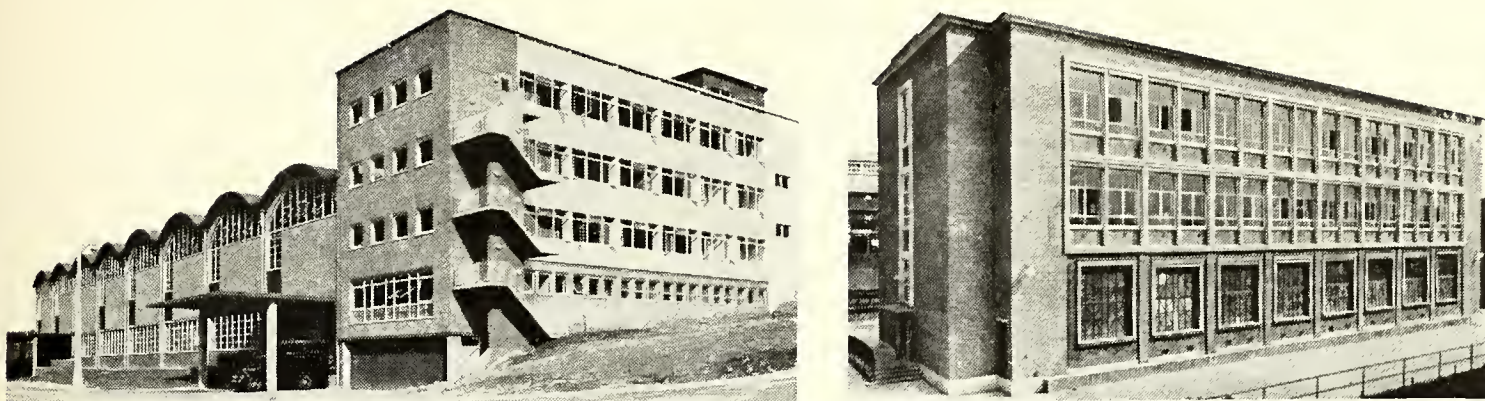
An office block 100 ft. long and 30 ft. wide at one end of the building

comprises a sub-basement garage, a basement having lavatory and canteen accommodation, and three office floors. The warehouse has a total floor space, excluding office accommodation, of 48,000 sq. ft. The ground floor holds 70 per cent. of the finished stock, plus the assembly and packing sections for both the overseas and home order routines. The sub-basement is largely used for the storage of packing materials and for dispatch bays, but also houses a cold store (capacity about 45,000 cu. ft.), in which the biological products are stored.

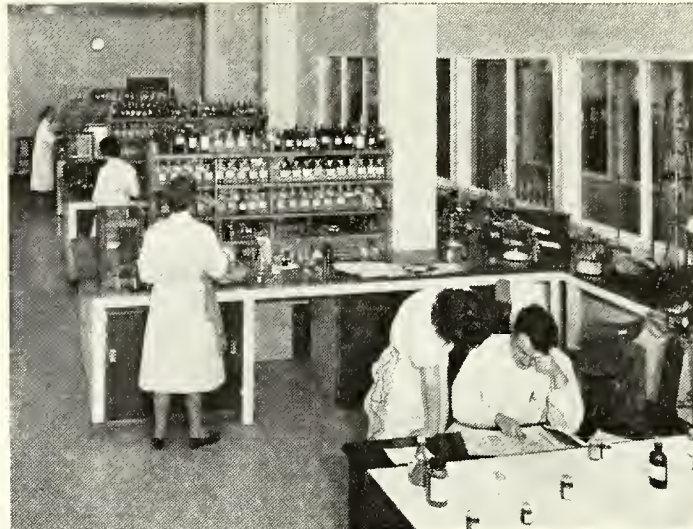


Goods from the racks at right are collected in the open basket-type boxes and taken to the assembly bench. The rest of their journey to the dispatch room will be by conveyors (seen between bench and wall).

The second extension at Dartford adds two floors to single-story control laboratories which, built in 1930, were sensibly given foundations adequate for such an expansion as has now been found necessary. The addition permits all chemical control work to be done in one building, and adds 13,000 sq. ft. to the original laboratories. It is of steel-frame construction, with precast concrete floors and external walls of brick and precast stone, and the laboratories are furnished throughout with teak benches. The temperature is thermostatically controlled, and one laboratory is fully air-conditioned for control of both temperature and humidity. When fully equipped, the enlarged analytical chemistry laboratories will, with the bioassay laboratories (housed in separate buildings) provide a comprehensive service covering every aspect of pharmaceutical analysis. Currently about 50,000 analytical reports are issued annually.



Left: The new packed stock warehouse building, with office, etc., block at right of picture. Right: The control laboratories, with two new stories and former ground-floor laboratory skilfully proportioned and generously equipped unit.



In foreground: Export conveyors. At a bench along the wall in background of picture girl workers are packing the lighter packets for home destinations. At right: New process control laboratory on first floor of the three-story laboratory building. Prime concern of the department is intermediates.



Narcotics packing room seen at left through the metal grill that encloses it and at right as orders complete except for the D.D. contents come down from the floor above.



Analyses on a micro scale are the concern of the laboratory in the illustration. Other laboratories test injections, tablets, packaging materials, etc.

Every task carried out in the laboratories is numbered and recorded (books were on view recording work done in earlier laboratories as far back as 1907). No material or ingredient is allowed to be used in any production department of the works unless it has been pass-labelled by the laboratories. The work of the laboratories is sectionalised. On the ground floor are

assayed raw materials and injection solutions. On the floor above is a micro-analytical laboratory (which has come to have a greatly increased importance in line with the tendency for drugs to become more costly), a process-control section concerned mainly with intermediates, and a packaging-materials testing laboratory. On the topmost floor are tablets and physical

chemistry laboratories, a section (not yet fully in use) for analytical research, a library, offices, and apparatus store. People employed in the department include some undergoing training in preparation for service in the company's control laboratories overseas, though a good deal of work is, nevertheless, still done at Dartford for the overseas houses.

N.P.U. Chairman at Exeter

PLEASURE AT THE "NEW REALISTIC APPROACH"

"SINCE the appointed day in 1948 the chemists of England and Wales have given of their best to make the pharmaceutical side of the Health Service run smoothly and efficiently and have at all times co-operated with the Ministry of Health to a much greater extent than any other branch of the Service," said Mr. A. HOWELLS (chairman, National Pharmaceutical Union), in an address to a group meeting covering Cornwall, Devon, Dorset and Somerset, at Exeter on June 18.

"More Than Anxious to Maintain"

The result was, he said, a pharmaceutical service second to none, and one of which pharmacists were justly proud and more than anxious to maintain. Unfortunately they had been compelled to subsidise that service by their counter trade and that was a situation which, in his view, could no longer be tolerated; hence his pleasure at the new realistic approach to the Ministry for an increase in remuneration.

Since 1950 there had been eleven major inquiries in connection with pharmacists' remuneration, not one of which had given the chemist a square deal. Contractors had conscientiously tried to answer those inquiries, in the belief that it was only by producing facts and figures that they could convince the other side of the justness of their claims.

In his view, chemists were unequipped to deal with even the simplest of those inquiries, that into container costs. It should have been obvious to all that the result of an inquiry extending over about two weeks out of the fifty-two could not possibly produce facts that could be applied, as they had been applied, for about four years. What allowance had been made for cleaning and sterilising the large number of returned containers entered under "returned useable"? How many completely unuseable bottles, etc., were marked in under "useable"? What had chemists allowed for possible changes in prescribing habits or for the imposition of basic packs in place of original packs for proprietaries? "If we were at such a disadvantage over the container cost inquiry, how much greater then was our disadvantage in the other and more important inquiries?"

The Drug Tariff inquiry was supposed to have produced facts showing that chemists were making "hidden profits." Theoretically they were supposed to receive reimbursement of the actual cost of the ingredients and, by a carefully worded *questionnaire* (by the Ministry, of course) and equally careful use of the answers (again by the Ministry), it was proved to the Ministry's satisfaction that there was a gap between what chemists paid and what the Government paid. The Ministry held that they were on the wrong side of the gap and must close it. He would draw their attention to the questions asked. They had received a document containing all the drugs

and galenicals included in the Drug Tariff and had been asked to give a record of all purchases of Drug Tariff items for the period of the inquiry—to state price paid and to indicate any special terms such as annual discount, contract bonus, etc. What they were not asked to supply were the most important facts such as—"Is this the first time you have purchased this item? If so, why did you purchase this particular quantity? If not, when was your last purchase made? What quantity did you buy, and was it used completely, or did you reject some on account of age? What proportion of this purchase do you expect to use in N.H.S. dispensing? How long do you estimate it will take to use completely the quantity bought? Given the answers to those questions, he believed the gap would have been non-existent.

The last time the chemists had an increase in his remuneration was in 1956. It was a miserable increase, which they had felt obliged to accept at the time because it was the best they could get; but the Conference had instructed the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee immediately to prepare a fresh claim. The outcome of that had been four years of struggle in a sea of paper, desperately trying to produce more and more facts and figures to prove to the other side what all contractors knew, namely that their standard of living was not keeping step with that of their customers.

Some present might have been asked to complete the dispensing costs inquiry sent out in April 1958 to 1,900 pharmacies. 62 per cent. of those asked had taken refuge in masterly inactivity and hung on to the forms! 38 per cent. had burnt the midnight oil and a few other things, and completed the inquiry to the best of their ability. Would the Ministry accept the 38 per cent. as representative! Oh dear no! They intended to cut the cost of the Health Service at the expense of the chemist, and they set out to prove that chemists were in fact overpaid. At that stage in the negotiations the Minister of Health had decided to increase the levy from 1s. per item to 2s. per item and so, at one fell swoop, to cut dispensing by about 20 per cent. At the same time a letter arrived at Queen Square to say that, despite all protests, despite the drop in prescriptions, etc., the Minister had decided to close the "hidden profit gap" by £100,000 on June 1. Now chemists knew what negotiations meant to the Ministry: dictation!

Time to Wipe the Slate Clean

The time had arrived to wipe the slate clean and prepare for action. There were about 13,000 chemist contractors in England and Wales, and of those 41 per cent. dispensed, on average, less than 1,000 items per month. It must be fairly obvious that they were mainly small individual pharmacists. If the Ministry was really trying to ensure that chemists were properly reimbursed, and that neither side was

making either a loss or a profit, the way to do it was for the Ministry to negotiate with the drug houses for the quantity estimated to be required for the whole country, at a price that permitted the individual pharmacy to purchase the quantity needed for that pharmacy at the contract price fixed for the whole country, regardless of quantity obtained in one delivery.

Status Down, Responsibilities Up

Thanks to speeches in Parliament, articles in the Press, coroners' remarks, etc., said Mr. Howells, chemists' standing in the eyes of the public had gone down almost as rapidly as their responsibilities had gone up. The Conference of Pharmaceutical Committees on June 7 had authorised the Central N.H.S. Committee to launch a public-relations campaign. "I am certain that this will be money well spent and I would invite you here and now to pass a resolution calling upon the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee to press forward this campaign with all speed and not to wait until parleys with the Ministry are again at a standstill." It was intended to engage the services of a well known and successful firm of public-relations consultants, but little would be accomplished unless they had the active co-operation of all pharmacists in retail practice. That public relations campaign had only one object in view, namely to assist their claim for increased remuneration. "But if we all put our backs into it I think this will be only the beginning and will develop into a permanent part of the work of the N.P.U."

Meanwhile the claim had been presented, and he could not speak too highly of the enthusiasm with which the acting secretary (Mr. Wright) had set about the task. The claim was sent by letter, signed by Mr. Graham (chairman, Central N.H.S. (Chemists) Contractors Committee) on June 8 (the day following the Conference). The claim itself was modest. On oncost, no inquiry could have any effect other than to support a claim for an increase on the 25 per cent. asked for in the claim. The professional fee should, said the speaker, be shown as a separate item. How was the fee to be fixed? The known factors were:—

(a) The standard of education needed to become a pharmacist;

(b) The length of the academic course;

(c) That it was necessary to be in attendance for a forty-four-hour week;

(d) The average number of prescriptions dispensed in the average pharmacy;

(e) The approximate average earnings of the other professions in the Health Service;

(f) That other professional people fixed what they considered an appropriate scale of fees.

With those facts in mind Mr. Howells thought that a fee of 2s. was a fair figure to start from.

(To be concluded)

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

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Overseas Trade in May

IN common with other commodities, drugs, medicines and medicinal preparations exported from the United Kingdom failed to reach in May the levels attained during the past six months. There is a possibility that the strike of London dockers was partially responsible for the drop in medicinal exports, but the fall may also have been due to seasonal factors. Most of the items for which statistics are available (see table) declined in value, but exports of anæsthetics, antibiotics other than penicillin, and hormones were above average.

While Australia remained the best customer for prepared medicines, her shipments in May, valued at £260,669, were closely followed by Nigeria with purchases valued at £250,977. The Irish Republic's purchases, at £193,729, were some £20,000 more than in May 1960. Exports to countries in the Common Market and the European Free Trade Association were also higher except those to Denmark, Western Germany and Switzerland. There would appear to be ample scope to increase medicinal exports to Western Germany for, according to a report recently issued (see p. 1), the

EXPORTS	VALUE
Drugs, medicines, medicinal preparations (total)	£ 3,891,753
Vitamins	207,192
Penicillin salts	62,522
Penicillin injections	67,261
Penicillin tablets, ointments	79,059
Antibiotics other than penicillin	593,829
Alkaloids	85,272
Aspirin	70,618
Antihistamines	65,203
Antipaludics	74,439
Barbiturates	44,813
Anæsthetics (excluding ether, chloroform and ethyl chloride)	120,677
Ointments and liniments	119,635
Insulin	45,012
Hormones	190,242
Sulphonamides, prepared	85,060
Proprietary medicines	1,119,939
Unclassified medicines	830,951
Glycerin	23,937
Acetone	36,998
Citric acid	48,776
Essential oils, natural, excluding turpentine	81,531
Sulphonamides, unprepared	57,466
Perfumery and toilet preparations:	
Lipstick, face powder, etc.	271,724
Dentifrices	112,916
Toilet soaps	271,843
Synthetic detergents	597,787

IMPORTS	
Vitamins	24,413
Antibiotics	51,395
Alkaloids	72,547
Proprietary medicines	42,614
Unclassified medicines	127,906
Borax	117,620
Iodine	79,858
Menthol	34,543
Essential Oils:	
Bergamot	71,915
Citronella	30,368
Clove	9,310
Geranium	95,340
Lavender	1,330
Lemon	68,640
Orange	23,172
Peppermint	110,102
Unclassified	216,672

British share of Germany's medicinal imports during 1960 was only 4 per cent. (4.1 per cent. in 1959), compared with Switzerland, 39; United States, 17.5; France, 13.8; Holland, 9.1 and Denmark, 5.8.

Total imports of prepared medicines during May also showed a fall at £318,875 and like the export figures, may have been affected by the strike.

Onward from Galen

A CURRENT CAUSERIE

ONE by one famous pharmacies of past years seem to be passing, unable to maintain their main-street locations against the competition of larger concerns in other trades for the best positions. Latest victim is the 200-year-old Hitchin pharmacy of Perks & Llewellyn, 9 High Street, which opened its doors for the last time on June 24. The pharmacy, which has more than once been featured in these columns, must be unique in proclaiming on its fascia the words "DISPENSING CHEMISTS: LAVENDER DISTILLERS", and it is encouraging to know that at least the lavender farm and manufacture and sale of products derived from the flowers are to continue. The firm's letter-heading, printed in a tint suggesting lavender, bears witness to the excellence of the products, with reproductions of medals from the Paris exhibition of 1867 and from the Philadelphia exhibition of 1876. Long may their fragrance remain.

★

DR. Ivan Rowland (dean of the school of pharmacy. University of the Pacific, Stockton, California, U.S.A.), arrived in London on June 22 with a party of twenty-eight pharmacists and their ladies on a European tour that is thought the first organised party of pharmacists to make such a trip. The visitors arrived by air around 9 a.m. after a 22-hour flight that had left them little time for sleep. Yet in the afternoon they were alert and taking part in a late addition to their already full programme: a sherry party at which the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain acted as hosts. The surnames of the party reflect the cosmopolitan character or ancestry of modern California, for they include names of English, Scottish, Welsh, French, German, Dutch and Japanese origin. Yet all were pharmacists to talk to whom showed that their problems were very like those of pharmaceutical chemists in Britain. While in England the group were entertained also by Abbott Laboratories, Ltd. The party were taken to Canterbury, where they visited the Cathedral, the School and the older part of the town, then to the new £2½-million Abbott factory which is nearing completion on a 120-acre site at Queenborough. In the evening the party were entertained at the Old Tudor House, Maidstone, by Mr. R. F. Severn (a director) and a group of other executives. The tourists are now in Europe, visiting Stockholm, Copenhagen, Paris and Rome among many other places.

A History of the BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE—:3 THE YEARS 1873-75

E. H. SHIELDS

Mr. Louis Siebold continued to act as editor of the Year-Book (the salary being increased to £150) and Professor Atfield dealt with the Transactions section, whilst Mr. Bengier made himself generally helpful to both. With part-time secretarial assistance from Mr. R. H. Davies they contrived to do the necessary routine work under the nominal direction of the general executive committee and with the co-operation of local committees appointed annually. The executive met occasionally in London during the year and immediately before each annual general meeting to complete its report to the Conference. The Glasgow meeting in September 1876 provided an opportunity to summarise its work to date. Since its inception the Conference had proposed about 200 subjects for research, of which 100 had been investigated, the resulting papers having formed about one-third of the 300 papers read at a dozen meetings. The remainder required careful revision and pruning, certain subjects having been dealt with elsewhere; others, perhaps, had died of inanition. To the items still on the list twenty-eight new subjects were added for consideration, but a suggestion to subsidise a travelling professor of pharmacy to tour the provinces was turned down immediately. Grants to a total of £75, in aid of eight research projects were authorised, the recipients including Dr. H. E. Armstrong, for the purchase of strychnine for chemical investigations, and Dr. W. A. Tilden, who was working on the aloids and also on essential oils. During the previous year 10,000 letters, circulars and reminders had been posted, but there was still sufficient cash in hand for the purchase of £200 worth of Consols. Mr. Hyde Hills had noted the growing prosperity of the Conference and suggested that it was quite able to finance its own research projects, leaving the Bell-Hills Fund to be used only for its original purpose: the purchase of books for local association libraries at Conference meeting places. A further gift of £50, promised at the same time, made the fund virtually self-supporting. The Conference was duly appreciative of that pharmaceutical fairy-godmother. Mr. Hyde Hills had a partiality for Russian bonds and his gifts always took that form. They were promptly converted into Consols.

Pharmacist/doctor Relationship

Professor Redwood dismissed his opening address from the chair as a few discursive remarks, but it was in truth a reasoned statement of the pharmacist's position in relation to the medical profession, the general public and the world of science. The more a pharmacist knew of his legitimate subjects—pharmacy and materia medica—the less inclined he would be to trespass on the doctor's domain and the more enlightened in his dealings with his customers. There were 14,000 chemists and druggists in Great Britain, "the greater part having but little to do with the dispensing of physician's prescriptions, while all are engaged and most are principally engaged, in supplying medicines to be used by the public on unprofessional responsibility. I hope and believe that there are not many who travel beyond the bounds

required for the safety and at the same time for the convenience of the public. . . . And then comes the question, "Where shall we draw the line and say, 'Thus far but no farther.'" It could be drawn most effectively by those who were imbued with the aims and ideals of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. They would quite naturally raise and maintain "a high standard of ethics with reference to what is called counter practice." Pharmacists were particularly well able to appreciate such subjects as the relative value of drugs and their active constituents. The discovery of morphia long ago had not meant the supersession of opium, but the search for alkaloids was as active as ever. Ergot still presented difficulties. From ipecacuanha emetine had recently been isolated, though its practical utility was doubtful. From the foxglove M. Nativelle had succeeded in isolating digitalin in 1872. It could not be classed as an alkaloid; in common with picrotoxin it lacked nitrogen—and that led to a philosophic surmise on the element itself. "We live at the bottom of an immense ocean, four-fifths of which consists of this tame and toothless nitrogen, which is here inert and indisposed to union, but when it is united it becomes not only a fertiliser of the land and a constituent of our food but also a fruitful source of disease and the cause of many human miseries." The work of Pasteur, Tyndall and others was proceeding alongside an increasing use of antiseptics and disinfectants in surgery, and they had new agents such as salicylic acid and new applications of substances hitherto used for other purposes (e.g., chromic acid, boric acid and borax). The correct application of antiseptics lay at the foundation of the treatment of some of the most inveterate diseases.

Pharmacopæial Developments

In the development of that standard of orthodoxy, the B.P., pharmacists and the Pharmaceutical Society were playing increasingly important parts. The current edition (of which Professor Redwood was the editor) was proving so satisfactory that, after the lapse of nearly ten years and the sale of 30,000 copies, there was "a decided indisposition to make alterations, though these must come." The scientific energy and the funds at the command of the Conference could be usefully devoted, not only to original research, which was best left to individuals, but to systematic assessment by knowledgeable committees of results already obtained. Such work carried out in its corporate capacity would greatly enhance the credit the Conference derived from the separate work of members. Comparisons with other pharmacopæias would naturally form part of such activities, though the evolution of one pharmacopæia to serve all nations, if attainable, could only be at some far distant date. One object well within reach would be the assimilation of strength and composition of the more powerful medicines under identical names. "What we want is the gradual, step-by-step introduction of a sort of international copyright" in the use of such names.

The first afternoon session was largely devoted to opium



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CUMULATIVE LIST OF AMENDMENTS TO THE C.&D.

Quarterly Price List

JUNE 1

No. 5 (247 Chanel)	parfum de toilette	atomizer	45	0		
	refill	..	..	..	..	27	6		
Delete	spray Cologne	..	300	..	..	..	..
	Actina (8 Actina)	lens hood alloy	22-42 mm	2	10ca	Sea	4	11	
	Adcortyl-A (1176 Squibb)	ophthalmic ointment	3.5 gm	4	6ea	..	6	9	TS
		with Graneodin	3.5 gm	5	0ca	..	7	6	TS
	Adetate (837 MSD)	16 oz	9	0ea	..	..	..	..	†s4B
	Alasil (1303 Wander)	juvenile all sizes	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delete	Alficetyn (34 A&H)	cream	..	1 oz	..	..	..	..
		for eye drops	..	42	0	..	5	3	TS
	All Day (451 F&J)	deodorant stick	..	15	0	7	6	2	6
	Allenbury's (34 A&H)	diet	..	1 lb	..	..	..	..
Delete	Allercur (1107 SAGB)	(distributors 973 Pharmethicals)	..	..	..	..	..	..
		ointment 500 gm	..	30	0ca	..	45	0	†s7
Delete		300 gm	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All Out (931 PDC)	tube dispenser	..	..	..	..	6	..	
Delete	Alocol (1303 Wander)	tablets 500 & 1000	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aminacyl (1303 Wander)	sodium PAS powder	100 gm & 250 gm	..	..	..	..	..
Delete		cachets 1.5 gm	250	..	..	..	..	..
Delete		tablets 0.4 gm all sizes	..	..	..	..	..	..
		0.5 gm 100, 250 & 1000	..	..	..	..	..	..
		0.75 gm 100, 250 & 1000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delete		calcium PAS powder	100 gm, 250 gm & 1000 gm	..	..	..	..	..
Delete		cachets 1.5 gm	250	..	..	..	..	..
Delete		tablets 0.5 gm	100, 250 & 1000	..	..	..	..	..
		0.75 gm	250 & 1000	..	..	..	..	..
Delete	Amyl nitrite (787 Macfarlan)	all sizes	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Andre Philippe (48 AP)	bath cubes six	..	16	9	0	4	6	1
Delete		brilliantine spray	..	A7	..	..	..	..
Delete		complexion milk	..	13	..	..	..	..
Delete		dimple Scotch heather	..	7	..	..	..	..
Delete		Devon violet	..	7	..	..	..	..
Delete		lanolin hand cream	..	12	..	..	..	..
Delete		men's cream shampoo sachet	..	105	3	4	10	6	
		perfume story book	..	X1	..	..	..	..
Delete		shampoo 4 oz.	..	22	..	..	..	..
Delete		suntan spray	..	A9	..	..	..	..
	Anita (473 FJ)	coconut-oil shampoo	..	13	8	3	5	2	0
		coloured hair lacquer	..	27	0	13	6	4	0
		refill	..	18	0	9	0	3	6
		crystal clear setting	..	..	..	..	..	..
		lotion	..	12	0	6	0	2	0
	Antidol (757 Lewis)	tablets	..	20	25	0	..	3	1½
			..	100	108	0	..	13	6
			..	500	520	0	..	65	0
	Antrypol BP (6491CI) not BPC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Arrowtabs (62A)	Arrowbrush lipstick style	..	..	..	..	5	11	
		Arrowmaster anti-static	..	..	..	..	8	6	
		Arrowgard sleeves only	24	..	..	..	5	6	
		Arrowmounts	..	90	..	..	1	0	
			250	..	..	..	2	6	
	Aspro (894 Nicholas)	3 doz	45	2	11	3½	1	11	
			26	9	6	8½	3	5	
	Astral (509 Gibbs)	cream	..	9	9	4	9	1	6
			..	16	0	7	9½	2	6
			..	28	6	13	10½	4	6
		soap toilet	..	9	0	2	2½	1	1
		bath	..	13	0	3	2	1	7
	Basque (682 KCL)	continental suntan oil	33	0	16	1	5	6	
			53	0	25	10	8	9	
	Bathjoys (1037 Reckitt)	bath cubes	..	2	6½	1	3	5	
	Beaucaire (100 Beaucaire)	cleaning fluid	1 gall	360	0	..	39	0	

Bell's (107 BH&L)	foot bath powder	..	5	2	1	3½	9		
	sunburn milk	..	4 oz	21	0	10	6	4	0
Bemaco (142 BML)	tablets	10	..	23	4	5	8	3	5
	dp	25	..	51	3	..	..	..
	dp	100	..	120	0	..	..	..
	dp	1000	..	80	0ca	..	..	..
Bemasulph (142 BML)	tablets	25	..	45	0	..	..	5	7½
Benevit (588 H&H) tonic	..	..	..	28	6	7	0	3	9
Delete	Biligratin (1107 SAGB) single ampoules	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bilora (8 Actina) cameras	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	9
	Bella super 44 and 46	66	..	..	..	..	..	127	0
	Bitevan (436 Evans)	ampoules 50 megm	10 mils	30	0	..	..	3	4
		100 megm	1 mil 6	30	0	..	..	3	4
			10 mils	34	6	..	..	3	10
		1000 megm	1 mil 3	48	0	..	..	5	4
			10 mils	144	0	..	..	16	0
	Black Opal (1063 Rimmel)	cleansing milk	..	27	0	13	6	4	6
		cold cream	..	27	0	13	6	4	6
		Cologne	..	39	0	19	6	6	6
		deodorant roll-on	..	27	0	13	6	4	6
		spray	..	33	0	16	6	5	6
		face powder	..	27	0	13	6	4	6
		compressed	..	27	0	13	6	4	6
		hand cream	..	27	0	13	6	4	6
		lipstick	..	27	0	13	6	4	6
		liquid liner	..	27	0	13	6	4	6

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES
AT END OF LIST

	liquid make-up	..	27	0	13	6	4	6	
	mascarola	..	33	0	16	6	5	6	
	moisturising film	..	27	0	13	6	4	6	
	nail lacquer	..	27	0	13	6	4	6	
	pearlised	..	33	0	16	6	5	6	
	perfume	..	39	0	19	6	6	6	
	shadow stick	..	27	0	13	6	4	6	
	skin food with vitamins	..	33	0	16	6	5	6	
	talcum	..	33	0	16	6	5	6	
	toning lotion	..	27	0	13	6	4	6	
	vanity case	..	75	0	37	6	12	6	
	Bourjois (150 Bourjois)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	baby soap (3)	..	9169	17	4	4	4	2	6
	Bromural (708 Knoll)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	tablets	..	20	29	0	..	..	3	3
		..	200	11	6ca	..	..	15	4
Delete	Bronchipax (894 Nicholas)	72	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delete	Bronchovydin (802 Martindale)	½ oz	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cafdis (1037 Reckitt)	..	20	13	4	3	3	1	9
	Carbomucil (896 NPP)	..	4 oz	36	0	9	0	4	9
	Carovax (208 BW)	pasteurella vaccine (vet)	50 cc	10	6ea	..	..	15	9
	Casino (234 Cartwright)	overnight tan	..	30	0	15	0	5	0
		suntan spray	..	20	0	10	0	3	9
		supertan aerosol	..	34	0	17	0	5	9
	Cataline (1101 Sangers)	..	..	40	0	10	0	5	3
	Cecil Wood (1345 CW)	chest and lung mixture	..	16	6	4	1½	2	3
		head powders	..	16	25	0	6	3	3
		influenza powders	..	9	15	0	3	9	2
			..	25	39	0	9	9	4
			..	36	16	1	4	0	2
	Gelabs (727 Lane)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chandau (116 Benton)	deodorant spray	..	18	0	9	0	3	6
		refill	..	15	0	7	6	2	6
		hair nets	..	2	9	

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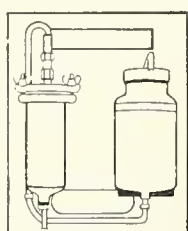
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	hair laequer spray	..	23	6	11	9	3	11		Eucryl (430 Euceryl)								
	Hi-Shine aerosol	..	14	0	7	0	2	4		tooth powder smokers	14	8	3	8	2	0		
	Chantilly (Houbigant (1 Abbey)		39	0	19	6	6	6	Delete	Eulagen (770 LP) pills 50								
Delete	perfume	105-38							Delete	Euphagin (221 Camden) all sizes								
Delete		105-91								Express (1036 RB&C)								
	talcum tin	149-18	..	..	..	..	7	6		powders	..	8	13	1	3	3	1	10
	Charabs (727 Lanc)	..	36	1	4	0	2	3			22	33	7	8	5	4	6	
Delete	Chardox (411 EGH)	..									48	6	0ea	1	6ea			
	Chardox (894 Nicholas)									tablets	120	14	10ea	3	8½ea			
	Codis (1037 Reekitt)	..	8	10	10	2	7½	1		Fields (462 Field)	..	16	13	1	3	3	1	10
		20		21	0	5	1½	2		brushless shave	..							
	Cooltan (682 KCL)								Delete	French flowers								
	polythene "travler bottle"			30	3	14	7½	5		dusting powder	..		52	4	26	2	8	9
	Cortelan (518 Glaxo)								Insert	Cologne	..		36	0	18	0	6	0
Delete	eye ointment	3 gm								perfume	..		24	0	12	0	4	0
	Courtesy (337 Curtis)									French pink								
	cleansing cream	.. 8 oz	36	0	18	0	6	6		dusting powder	..		52	4	26	2	8	9
	lotiou	.. 4 oz	15	0	7	6	3	3		French moss								
	Cremalgin (1320 WP)	.. 2 oz	37	6	9	4½	5	6		dusting powder	..		52	4	26	2	8	9
Delete	Cynomel (1153 SKF) 25 megm 100									Cologne	..		36	0	18	0	6	0
	Dalzoband (347 Dalinas)									perfume	..		24	0	12	0	4	0
	zinc paste bandage									lavender water	..		30	0	15	0	5	0
	3½ x 6 yd. No. 2, 2X,								Delete	solid brilliantine								
	3, 4, 5, 6, 6X	..	28	6	..	..	3	4		Flatterie (Houbigant (1 Abbey)								
	No. 20	..	29	6	..	..	3	6		perfume	..	106-81	..	..	..	31	6	
	Dapsodine (358 D&S)								Delete		106-91							
	intramammary tubes	12	231	0	..	..	27	6		Folie acid (413 Lilly)								
	syringes	.. 12	280	0	..	..	35	0		tablets 5 mgm	..	100	28	0	..	3	6	
	Decadron (837 MSD)										1000	180	0	..	..	22	6	
	injection vial 2 mls	..	21	0ea	..	..	31	6		Framygen (502 Genatosan)								
	Decaspray (837 MSD) 50 mgm		15	0ea	..	..	22	6		sterile powder 500 mgm			17	0ea	..	25	6	TS
	Delaminoph (142 BML)									tablets 500 mgm	..	20	75	0ea	..	112	6	TS
	tablets	25	30	0	..	..	..	..	Delete		100	290	0ea	..	435	0	TS	
	100	..	100	0	..	..	..	..		Fresh Magic (876 MP) spray refill								
	500	..	33	0ea	..	..	..	..		Fumee (Lubin (1 Abbey)								
	Delamised (142 BML)									Cologne conceentree	..	319	..	..	..	16	6	
	tablets	25	32	0	..	..	..	†s4A			320	..	..	..	30	0		
	100	..	108	0	..	..	..	†s4A		perfume	..	3260	..	..	..	52	6	
	500	..	35	0ea	..	..	..	†s4A			2361	..	..	..	85	0		
	Denclen (994 P&M)	..6650	18	3	4	7	2	8			3262	..	..	..	135	0		
	Dequadin (34 A&H)									Furadantin (1153 SKF)								
	paint 0-5% 28 mls	..	72	0	..	..	9	0		tablets 50 mgm	..	25	15	7½ea	..	23	5	
Delete	Dequalone-P (34 A&H) 15 gm	120	0	..	..	15	0	TS			250	143	6ea	..	215	3		
	Deriphyllin (221 Camden) all sizes									Gala (876 MP)								
	Diajubes (588 H & H)	.. C1	14	0	..	..	1	7		natural bloom	..		33	0	16	6	5	6
	Dindevan (436 Evans)									shadow stick refill	..		27	0	13	6	4	6
	tablets 10 mgm	.. 100	120	0	..	..	15	0		velvet powder refill	..		27	0	13	6	4	6
		500	468	0	..	..	58	6		Galloways (430 Euceryl)								
		50 mgm	.. 25	66	0	..	8	3		cough syrup	..	..	14	8	3	8	2	0
		100	100	216	0	..	27	0					24	0	6	0	3	3
		1000	1404	0	..	..	175	6					40	0	10	0	5	6
	Disprin (1037 Reekitt)	..	8	5	6	1	4	9		Gammexane (649 ICI)								
		26	14	5	3	6	2	0		insect powder sifter	.. 1 lb	24	0	..	..	3	0	
	foil	..	28	14	5	3	6	2			tin	160	0	..	..	8	0	
		50	24	0	5	10	3	4		Gastrografin (1107 SAGB)								
	junior	..	16	5	6	1	4	9		(distributors 973 Pharmethicals)								
	Distaval (378 DCBL)									bottles 100 mls	..	1	33	4ea	..	50	0	
	suspension 60 mls	..		3	0ea	..	4	6			5	150	0ea	..	225	0		
	Dor (563 Hampshire)									Gevapan (508 Gevaert)								
	aerosol	..		375	0	185	0	5		roll films No. 30 & 33	127	22	0	6	0	3	3	
				gross	gross					No. 27, 30 & 33	.. 120	22	0	6	0	3	3	
	Dorant (718 LAB)										620	22	0	6	0	3	3	
	mouth wash	.. 2 oz	24	0	6	0	3	6	Delete		116							
	Drummer (406 WE)									No. 36	..	120	24	0	6	0	3	6
	firelighters	..	183	0	..	..	1	9		35 mm film daylight	..							
				gross						refill 36 exp.	..		36	6	9	0	5	1
	Durst (980 Photopia)									continuous length 5 metres	..		75	6	19	0	10	7
	automatica camera	.. D94	456	0ea	111	2ea	795	2		17 metres	..		19	1ea	4	9ea	32	0
	easc	..D95	34	4ea	8	4ea	59	10		Gin Fizz (Lubin (1 Abbey)								
Delete	six-six camera	..D111								perfume	..	649	..	..	..	35	0	
	Edixa (980 Photopia)										650	..	..	..	..	52	6	
	camera stereo III	E300	396	2ea	96	6ea	690	9			651	..	..	..	..	85	0	
	Edixamat (980 Photopia)										652	..	..	..	..	135	0	
	camera reflex standard	E178	920	0ea	226	6ea	1620	0			621	..	..	..	..	294	0	
	flex B	..	E182	688	0ea	167	8ea	1199	8			616	..	..	..	15	0	
Delete	flex AL	..	E185							soap (3)	..		..	..	..	10	6	
	reflex B	..	E198	658	0ea	160	5ea	1147	5		talcum bottle	..	836	..	..	..	7	6
	reflex C	..	E199	757	4ea	184	7ea	1320	7		tin	..	836T	..	..	..
	reflex D	..	E200	757	4ea	184	7ea	1320	7									
	Escortelan (518 Glaxo)									Glacier (1106 S)								
	lotion aerosol 0-5% 30 mls	..	8	6ea	..	..	11	4		cream lip salve	..		17	0	4	3	2	6
	with ncomycin 30 mls	..	9	0ea	..	..	12	0		Glo (876 MP)	..		15	0	7	6	2	6
	Elimit (221 Camden)									Gordon Moore (528 GM)								
	tablets	..	100	18	4½ea	..	24	6		cosmetie toothpaste small			14	5	3	7½	1	11
		500	79	10½ea	..	..	106	6		Goya (532 Goya)								
	Elimix (649 ICI) vet									perfume handbag phial	1	27	0	13	6	4	6	
Delete	tin 1 lb									Cologne 1 oz	24	27	0	13	6	4	6	
	tin	..		720	0	..	..	90	0	taleum	..	15	27	0	13	6	4	6
Delete	Endografin (1107 SAGB) single ampoules									GP (1073 Robinson)			8	6	..	..	1	0
	Etisul (649 ICI)									Halex (560 Halex)								
Delete	cream 5 gm	..								chamber	..	F501	55	6	..	..	6	11
Insert	cream	..	32	0	..	..	4	0				F502	44	0	..	..	5	6
	Etisul T (649 ICI)											F512	28	0	..	..	3	6
Delete	cream 5 gm	..								Heath & Heather (588 H&H)								
Insert	cream	..	32	0	..	..	4	0		eigarettes herbal arabian	10		9	6	2	6	1	3
Delete	Eueortone (34 A&H)	10 mls									20		16	6	4	0	2	2



The Elgastat Pharmacist Model

FOR PURIFIED WATER B.P. FROM TAP — INSTANTLY AT NEGLIGIBLE COST

Please write for leaflet C.D. 110 giving effluent cost for your own area

DEIONISATION (ELGA) LIMITED, LANE END, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE



MEGGESON & CO. LTD., LONDON S.E.16

	hair lacquer	15	0	7	6	2	6		
Delete	Movex (16 Agfa) 88L cine camera	16	6	4	0	2	5		
	Mus-Gar (588 H&H) ointment	32	6	8	0	4	9		
	Mycil (179 BDH)								
	spray pressurised pack	56	0			7	0		
	Mysoline (649 ICI)								
	delete poison schedules								
	Nair (1003 PP) cream ..	26	8	13	4	4	3		
	Natusol (695 TK)								
	baby cream 35 gm ..	20	0	5	0	2	9		
	Navidrex K (262CIBA)								
	tablets	25	32	0		4	0		
		100	112	0		14	0		
		500	44	0ea		66	0		
Delete	Neron (648 IH)								
	Neron (1274 VDL)								
	Nescafe (883 Nestle)								
	decaffeinated 1½ oz ..	36	11			3	6		
Delete	Nicolane (70 Aspro) linctus								
Delete	Nierazin (837 MSD) 2½ lb								
	Nobepyril (436 Evans)								
	spray pack ..	45	gm	6	6ea	1	7½ea	11	4½
	remover cream	50	gm	4	0ea			6	0
	Nohaesa (221 Camden)								
	ointment ..	16	oz	140	0	35	0	20	5 ts1
	Nuit de Longchamp (Lubin (1 Abbey)								
	Cologne concentree ..	289						16	6
		290						30	0
		292						75	0
Delete		297							
	perfume ..	2949						35	0
		2950						52	6
		2951						85	0
		2952						135	0
		2954						300	0
		2921						294	0
Delete		2948							
	soap (3) ..	2916						15	0
	talcum tin ..	831T						7	6
	bottle ..	830						10	6
	Nulacin (621 Horlicks)								
	tablets ..	25	24	0	6	0	3	6	
	Nulon (1037 Reckitt)								
	hand cream ..	C	10	10	5	3½	1	8	
	Odol (314 Cranbux) toothpaste	14	5	3	7½	1	11		
	One Two (621 Horlicks)								
	spot lifter spray ..	2	oz	31	6			3	6
Delete	Opiodine (787 Macfarlan) all preparations								
	Orapen V-K (650 IRL)								
	tablets 125 mgm ..	50	19	6ea				26	0 TS
		100	35	0ea				46	8 TS
		250	89	9ea				119	8 TS
		500	171	0ea				228	0 TS
	tablets 250 mgm	50	39	0ea				52	0 TS
		100	69	0ea				92	0 TS
		250	171	0ea				228	0 TS
		500	338	0ea				450	8 TS
		1000	583	0ea				777	4 TS
	Ornimed (718 LAB)								
	bird seeds								
	with chloramphenicol	36	0					4	0
	with penicillin	36	0					4	0
	with sulphonamide	36	0					4	0
	with vit. B12	45	0					5	0
	Ornivate (718 LAB)								
	vitamin bird seed ..							2	6
	Outdoor Girl (876 MP)								
	dry skin cream ..	9	0	4	6	1	6		
	eyebrow pencil ..	7	6	3	9	1	3		
	lipstick ..	7	6	3	9	1	3		
	mascara cream ..	10	6	5	3	1	9		
	rouge dry ..	9	0	4	6	1	6		
	vanishing cream ..	9	0	4	6	1	6		
	Pabracort (930 P&B)								
	capsules ..	10	76	0				9	6
		25	174	0				21	9
		100	646	0				80	9
	insufflation outfit ..		118	0				14	9
	Panok (142 BML)								
	tablets ..	12	14	8				1	10
		100	72	0				9	0
		500	24	0ea					
		1000	46	0ea					
	Parke-Davis (938 PD)								
	shaving cream tube 1½ oz								
Delete	Parmacetyl (411 EGH)								
	Parmacetyl (894 Nicholas)								
	tablets ..	100	12	6ea	3	1½ea			
	Pen (267 C&A)								
	acriflavine and Clearlight	10	0					1	3
	iodine and mosquito ..	10	0	2	6	1	6		
	Penicillin (34 A&H)								
	ointment ..	2	oz	18	0			2	3 TS
Delete	eye ointment strong								
Delete	solution tablets buffered								
	Penicillin G (649 ICI)								
Delete	ointment ..	1	oz						
Delete	eye 2000 units /gm	1	dr						
	Petron (1201 Superville)								
	universal atomizer ..	23	6	11	9	3	11		
Delete	Phedros (837 MSD) all sizes								
Delete	Phenaglate (70 Aspro) capsules								
	Philishave (977 PE)								
	standard volt model ..	74	6ea	18	2ea	117	6		
Delete	Pholcodine (787 Macfarlan) linctus all sizes								
	Photocrescenta (977 PE)								
	enlarger lamps ..	75W	31	6	7	6	4	1½	
		150W	39	9	9	0	5	2	
	Photolita (977 PE)								
	photo flood lamps No. 1								
	275W ..	27	0				3	0	
	No. 2								
	500W ..	67	6				7	6	
	reflector type SM ..	112	6				12	6	
	Pifco (983 Pifco)								
	"Popular" shaver 1126	39	11ea	9	9ea	63	0		
	Pinaud (984 Pinaud)								
	"Set-up" pre-shave								
	lotion 120 ..	30	0	15	0	5	0		
	Plastabook (1247 TDC)								
	first aid dressings 2½ doz	38	4				1	11	
	P.L.J. (103 BF) large ..	44	5				4	9	
	Polkris (839 MGS)								
	electric feeding bottle	20	0ea	5	0ea	35	0		
	Portia (1160 Solport)								
	pumice stone ..	4	0	2	0	8			
	Potter & Moore (994 P&M)								
	talcum powder puffer 191	27	0	13	6	4	6		
	Predsol (518 Glaxo)								
	lotion aerosol 0.125%								
	30 mls ..	8	6ea			11	4 TS		
	Predsol-N (518 Glaxo)								
	lotion aerosol 0.125%								
	30 mls ..	9	0ea			12	0 TS		
	Primaquine (649 ICI)								
	tablets ..	30	32	0			4	0	
		1000	640	0			80	0	
	Primolut i.v. (1107 SAGB)								
	(distributors 973 Pharmathicals)								
	ampoules 1 mil ..	1	5	2ea			7	9	
Delete	Pronel (451 F&J)								
Delete	Prothricin (837 MSD) 1 oz	154	0	38	6	22	6		
	Punch and Judy (528 GM)								
	toothpaste ..	14	5	3	7½	1	11		
	Quelques Fleurs (Houbigant (1 Abbey)								
Delete	perfume ..	104-91							
	soap (3) ..	142-25					15	0	
	talcum tin ..	149-17					7	6	
Delete	Rasprin (411 EGH)								
	Rasprin (894 Nicholas)								
	Red Heart (864 JM)								
	dog food small 4 doz ..	33	0				10½		
	large 2 doz ..	30	0				1	7	
	Regal (1340 WUD)								
	evaporated milk								
	half cream 24 × 16 oz	27	6				1	4	
	full cream 48 × 6 oz	27	6				8		
	24 × 16 oz	27	6				1	4	
	Regula (980 Photopia)								
	camera L. Prontor SVS R2	236	10ea	57	9ea	413	0		
Delete	LE ..								
	LK ..	455	0ea	110	11ea	793	5		
	leather case ..	32	8ea	8	0ea	57	0		
	Olympia I ..	344	0ea	83	11ea	599	11		
	Olympia II ..	458	10ea	111	8ea	799	11		
	leather case ..	34	2ea	8	3ea	59	6		
	Regulette (980 Photopia)								
	camera Vario shutter R52	120	4ea	29	6ea	210	0		
	Pronto shutter R44	148	10ea	36	3ea	259	6		
	Remington (1044 RR)								
	shaver auto-home ..						175	0	
	Rendells (1045 R)								
	vaginal suppositories ..	30	0	7	6	4	1½		
Delete	Ribothiron (837 MSD) all sizes								
	Richardson's (1412 Jackel)								
	Sweet Sue's sachets ..	15	0	7	4	2	6		
	talc pad ..	29	6	14	5	4	11		
	Rinstead (1311 Warrick) pastilles	17	0	4	3	2	6		
	Rollei-Magic (637 Hunter) camera								
	with f/3.5 Xenar lens						1534	6	
	ever-ready case ..						103	9	
	Rotakin (8 Actina)								
	profile tripod 1402 ..						175	0	
	St. Leger (1304 TW)								
	blades slotted (6) ..	5	9	1	5½	1	0		
	(12) ..	10	6	2	7½	2	0		
	Savlon (649 ICI)								
	barrier cream 50 gm ..	17	0	4	3	2	11		
	Scarfe (588 H&H)								
	herbal cigarettes ..	20	19	6			2	2	

PANADOL^{REGD.}

N-acetyl-p-aminophenol 0.5G.

Available in packs of 12, 100, 500 and 2,500

BAYER PRODUCTS, Division of Winthrop Group, Ltd.
SURBITON-UPON-THAMES, SURREY.

Excellent analgesic and antipyretic which contains no aspirin, phenacetin or codeine. Outstandingly safe, effective and free from side effects, Panadol has been given to patients suffering from acute peptic ulcer without causing gastric irritation.

POTENT AND SAFE

Scholl's (Dr.) (1108 SMC)									
Vitality support nylons		24	0ea	..	36	0			
pair									
<i>Delete</i>	Sea and travel-sickness remedy (107 BH&L)								
<i>Delete</i>	Sedamyn (837 MSD) .. 4 oz								
Sedasma (142 BML)									
tablets		25	34	0 ..	..	†s4A			
		100	110	0 ..	..	†s4A			
		500	37	0ea	..	†s4A			
Selmo (588 H&H) biseuits									
Signal (509 Gibbs)									
tooth-paste		30	9	7	6	4	1		
Silknet (116 Benton)									
facials		15	0	7	6	2	6		
tan		33	0	16	6	5	6		
Simpkin's (1141 Simpkin)									
Koola fruits		4	6	..	..	6			
Siopel (649 ICI)									
cream		50 gm	32	0 ..	..	4	0		
		500 gm	200	0 ..	..	25	0		
		5 lb	56	0ea	..	84	0		
<i>Delete</i>	Snowfire (563 Hampshire) shampoo								
Solcoseryl (499 Richter)									
ampoules 2 mls .. 6		27	8ea	6	11ea	48	5		
ointment .. 20 gm		3	8ea	11ea	6	5			
Solida Record (637 Hunter)									
camera		59	0ea	14	4ea	102	10		
E.R. case		16	8ea	4	1ea	29	1		
<i>Delete</i>	Soluthrein (837 MSD) 20 mls								
Solvuvone (378 DCBL)									
injection 5 x 1 mega ..		8	9ea	..	13	1½	TS		
10 x 5 mega		66	8ea	..	100	0	TS		
Son Fils et Lui (Lubin (1 Abbey)									
after shave		100	..	..	..	30	0		
mens Cologne		700	..	..	..	37	6		
Sorex (1162 Sorex)									
warfarin bait		4 oz	10	0 ..	..	1	3		
		28 lb	32	0ea	..	48	0		
Soventol (708 Knoll)									
Jelly		20 gm	30	0 ..	..	3	4		
tablets		20	36	0 ..	..	4	0		
		200	25	6ea	..	34	0		
Soventol C (708 Knoll)									
dragees		20	36	0 ..	..	4	0		
		200	25	6ea	..	34	0		
Spillers (1172 Spillers)									
shapes		10	8	..	..	1	1		
Winalot meal		10	8	..	..	1	1		
Wagalot		10	0	..	..	1	1		
		17	9	..	..	1	11		
<i>Delete</i>	Spontex (1174 Spontex) cosmetic sponge								
Spratts (1175 SPL)									
mixed ovals		10	2	..	..	1	1		
		19	10	..	..	2	1		
ovals		10	2	..	..	1	1		
Spraydex (294 Copydex)									
garden spray bottle .. 8 oz		23	6	..	..	2	11		
refill .. 8 oz		15	0	..	..	1	11		
mothproof bottle .. 8 oz		39	0	..	..	4	11		
refill .. 8 oz		31	0	..	..	3	11		
Spray Magic (876 MP)									
.. .. .		16	6	8	3	2	9		
Spungee (703 KD) sponge									
heart shaped perfumed		47	0	11	4	6	11		
<i>Delete</i>	S.T. 37 (837 MSD) all sizes								
Stemcol (427 Esso)									
ough emulsion .. 6 oz		18	0	4	6	2	8		
		12 oz	29	0	9	3	4	3	
Stephens (1157 Stephens)									
Steradent (1037 Reekitt)									
"B" size		11	6	2	9½	1	6		
"A" size		19	11	4	10½	2	8		
Steriloderm (1341 Willows)									
gel		60 gm	37	6	9	6	5	6	
SteriShave (438 ER)									
razor bath		22	0	5	6	3	4		
refills		18	0	4	6	2	8		
Stevo (8 Actina) eine screen									
white 40 x 40		48	4ea	..	72	6			
40 x 48		59	8ea	..	89	6			
48 x 48		70	0ea	..	105	0			
60 x 60		106	4ea	..	159	6			
beaded 24 x 18		33	0ea	..	49	6			
32 x 24		41	8ea	..	62	6			
32 x 32		45	8ea	..	68	6			
40 x 40		59	8ea	..	89	6			
48 x 40		66	4ea	..	99	6			
48 x 48		79	8ea	..	119	6			
60 x 60		131	8ea	..	197	6			
Strepolin (518 Glaxo)									
eartridges 1½ mls .. 10		12	6ea	..	18	9	TS		
vials .. 3 mls .. 10		12	6ea	..	18	9	TS		
<i>Delete</i>	Stryphon (221 Camden) all products								
Sucrets (837 MSD)									
Sulphanilamide (649 ICI)		24	17	0	4	3	2	6	
<i>Delete</i>	BP sterilised 5 gm 10 x 100								
Sustacol (972 Pharmax)									
tablets		20	5	0ea	..	..	†s4A		

	Swandown (1218 HT)								
	"Final Touch" deodorant		14	0	7	0	2	3	
	Tabloid (208 BW)								
	ergometrine		25	82	0	..	10	3	†s1
	maleate 0.5 mgm ..		100	284	0	..	35	6	†s1
			500	1200	0	..	150	0	†s1
	Thermos (1226 Thermos)								
	vacuum jars		614	..	..	..	67	2	
			608	..	..	..	97	2	
			617	..	..	..	21	0	
			620	..	..	..	48	0	
			81	..	..	..	106	2	
			82	..	..	..	138	0	
			609	..	..	..	96	0	
	jugs		58	..	..	..	17	11	
			58Q	..	..	..	23	6	
			34	..	..	..	43	2	
			34S	..	..	..	68	10	
			TV	..	..	..	107	3	
			54	..	..	..	45	0	
			54Q	..	..	..	47	9	
			45	..	..	..	50	6	
			45Q	..	..	..	57	11	
			29	..	..	..	87	0	
			29Q	..	..	..	103	9	
			70	..	..	..	103	5	
			52	..	..	..	145	2	
			52Q	..	..	..	171	5	
			231	..	..	..	141	8	
			231Q	..	..	..	168	0	
	all plated		70	..	..	..	105	8	
Delete	Tonergetie (221 Camden) all sizes								
	Toni (1242 Toni)								
	brush rollers		21	3	5	3½	6		
			6 doz	..	6 doz	..	..
	Topdog (1175 SPL)		.. 4 doz	35	3	..	11		
	Tramil (655 ICC)		.. .. .	31	6	..	3	6	
	Travla (761 Lilia-White)								
	compressed sanitary								
	towels		3	8	4	..	10½		
	Trescatyl (971 PSMB)								
	powder 2 gm		70	0	..	..	8	9	
	tablets 250 mgm .. 50		36	8ea	..	..	55	0	
			250	178	4ea	..	267	6	
	Tretamine (649 ICI)								
	ampoules 20 mgm .. 5		800	0	..	..	100	0	†s1s4A
Delete	Triad (107 BH&L) cherry malt & oil								
Delete	Urografin (1107SAGB) single ampoules								
	Vacco (1265 Vaeo)								
	vacuum flask-de-luxe VLP		73	6	9	0	8	11	
	Valderma (343 DH) jar								
	.. 1 oz		24	2	..	..	2	9	
	2 oz		39	4	..	..	4	6	
	4 oz		50	6	..	..	6	0	
	shaving cream lather ..		19	2	4	9½	2	6	
	brushless		19	2	4	9½	2	6	
	Valette (373 DHL)								
	hair colour spray ..		76	0	..	..	9	6	
	Veet "O" (343 DH)								
	odourless hair-removing								
	cream		24	6	12	3	3	9	
	Velactin (1303 Wander)								
	powder 9 oz		47	3	..	..	5	3	
	Vick (1277 VI)								
	cetanium cough syrup 2 oz		16	11	4	3	2	3	
	VapoMist nasal spray								
	Vitapointe (484 Fulford)		15	0	7	6	2	6	
			21	0	10	6	3	6	
	Vytina (107 BH&L)								
	tonic phosphates .. 4 oz		21	6	5	4½	3	6	†
	8 oz		34	0	8	6	6	0	†
	16 oz		60	0	15	0	10	0	†
Delete	Wanderlac (1303 Wander) 1 lb								
	Wardonia (1304 TW)								
	blades barrel-hole (5) ..		11	6	2	10½	1	8	
	slotted (5)		11	6	2	10½	1	8	
	pack No. 10		27	6	6	10½	4	6	
	containers for 30 used								
	blades		15	6	3	10½			
	containers for 60 used								
	blades		18	6	4	7½			
	razor sets								
	"Pilot"		No. 1	12	6	3	1½	3	6
	"Service"		No. 2	16	6	4	1½	4	6
	"Rugby"		No. 3	37	6	9	4½	7	6
	"Devon"		No. 4	67	6	16	10½	12	6
	"Rugby de-luxe" ..		No. 5	67	6	16	10½	12	6
	"Devon de-luxe" ..		No. 6	9	0ea	2	3ea	17	6
	"Travellers de-luxe" ..		No. 7	10	6ea	3	0ea	22	6
	"Zip"		No. 8	12	6ea	3	0ea	25	0
	dressing case		No. 9	18	6ea	5	0ea	35	0
			No. 10	18	6ea	5	0ea	35	0
	Wata (980 Photopia)								
	optical viewfinder .. W39		20	10ea	5	0ea	36	3	
	Watameter (980 Photopia)								
	11 rangefinder .. W2		39	10ea	9	9ea	69	6	
	super		42	8ea	10	6ea	74	6	

Wes' Meet (1175 SPL)									
No. 1	10	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
No. 2	10	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Wellcome (208 BW)									
ergometrine maleate	62	0	..	..	7	9	†s1	..	..
0.5 mgm in 1cc	100	464	0	..	..	58	0	†s1	..
pasteurella antiserum (vet)	40	0ea	..	..	60	0	..	..	..
100 cc	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
tetanus toxoid (vet)	10	cc	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
toilet lanolin ..	1	oz	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whip (933 PLG)									
after shave lotion	6	10ea	3	5ea	14	3	..	..	..
..	18	0ea	9	0ea	39	8	..	..	..
Wopsey (107 BH&L)									
wasp killer	16	0	..	..	2	3	..	..	..
Wright-Fleming (1393 BRL)									
antigens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
diphtheria-pertussis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
prophylactic	3 x ½ mil	4	3ea	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 mls	7	6ea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
diphtheria-tetanus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
prophylactic	½ mil	1	10½ea	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 x ½ mil	3	4½ea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 mls	7	10½ea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
pertussis	½ mil	1	10½ea	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 x ½ mil	4	3ea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 mls	7	6ea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
tetanus toxoid	2 x ½ mil	3	9ea	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 mls	7	1½ea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zom (312AC)									
ointment	11	0	2	9	..	..	..	..	..

AMENDMENTS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS:

- (128 Biometica)=BIOMETICA, LTD., Barnet By Pass, Boreham Wood, Herts. Elstree 1721.
 (158 B&B)=BRADDOCK & BAGSHAW, LTD., 340 Manchester Street, Oldham, Lancs. Main 4905.
 (193 Brobat)=BROBAT, LTD., 52 Wandle Bank, London, S.W.19. Liberty 8131.
 (294 Copydex)=COPYDEX, LTD., 1 Torquay Street, London, W.2. Cunningham 7391.
 (304 Costa)=G. COSTA & CO., LTD., Staffordshire Street, London, S.E.15. New Cross 3456.
 (514 Gillette)=GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO. (DIVISION OF GILLETTE INDUSTRIES LTD.), Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex. Isleworth 1234.
 (565 Hanimex)=HANIMEX (U.K.), LTD., 42 Lower Marsh, London, S.E.1.
 (826 MJ)=MEAD JOHNSON, LTD., Morris House, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. Grosvenor 6944.
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 (931 PDC)=PAND DISTRIBUTORS CO., LTD., P.O. Box No. 1., Oxted, Surrey.
 (943 Pathescope)=PATHESCOPE (LONDON), LTD., 38 Brooke Street, London, E.C.1. Holborn 0461.
 (984 Pinaud)=PINAUD, LTD., Barnet By Pass, Boreham Wood, Herts. Elstree 1721.
 (1157 Stephens)=HENRY C. STEPHENS, LTD., Gillespie Road, London, N.5. Canonbury 4455.
 (1274 VDL)="V" DEVELOPMENT LTD., 22 Clifton Road, London, W.9. Cunningham 0701.
 (1412 Jackel)=JACKEL & CO., LTD., 247a, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2. Cit 6661.

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

NEW and altered entries notified for the first time.

A=Advanced. R=Reduced.

Entries new this week are marked thus:—●

Allenbury's (34 A & II)									
pastilles glycerine and blackcurrant	2 oz	17	3	..	..	1	11	..	..
1 lb	103	0	..	..	..	11	6	..	..
Anaflex (503G)									
cream tube	30 gm	56	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
paste tube	20 gm	43	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
powder tin	30 gm	56	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artoral (908 Oatine)									
Artoral (1282 VB)									
Artra (1330 WL)									
skin tone cream	2 oz	60	0	30	0	10	0	..	..
Barquinol HC (502 Genatosan)									
10 gm	40	0	..	..	5	0	TS	..	..
Betalax (714 Koray) 4 doz									
..	22	6	5	7½	9	..	..	..	..
Bralium (533 Grabowski)									
lotion 0.5%	100 gm	8	0ea	2	0ea	14	0	..	..
2%	100 gm	8	7ea	2	2ea	15	0	..	..
3%	100 gm	9	1ea	2	3ea	16	0	..	..
4%	100 gm	9	5ea	2	5ea	17	0	..	..

		5%	..	100 gm	10	4ea	2	7ea	18	0
	Colgate (280 CP)									
A	shaving cream brushless				20	10	5	2	2	9
	tube ..	..	..		30	4	7	6	4	0
				jar	30	4	7	6	4	0
A	lather tube				20	10	5	2	2	9
	Cortril (969 Pfizer)									
Delete	snuff capsules 15 mgm 5 and 25									
Delete	topical ointment non-greasy									
Delete	1% 200 gm and 2.5% 200 gm									
A	Dodds (800 TM)									
	kidney pills	..	..		36	0	9	0	4	9
A	Falconers (800 TM)									
	golden compound	..			22	8	5	8	3	0
A	Febriuge (663 GJ)									
		..			14	8	3	7	1	10
					35	2	8	7	4	5
					48	11	11	11	6	3
	Fennings (1100 JS)									
A	cooling powders adult			36	34	0	8	6	4	6
	childrens 12 x 5				4	4½	1	1		7
				20	16	4	4	1	2	2
	single powders			100	80	0	20	0		2
A	little healers	..	..	36	13	3	3	4	1	9
				90	30	0	7	6	4	0
A	rheumatic tablets			45	19	0	4	9	2	6
	Genacort (502 Genatosan)									
R	lotion 0.25% ..		32	mils	52	0	..	..	6	6 TS
●	Hycolin (946 PA)									
	antiseptic/disinfectant 1 gal				26	6ea	..	..	35	4
	Ibcol (671 Jeyes)									
A	disinfectant	..	..	4 oz	9	0	..	..	1	0
A	Ipsolon (800 TM)									
	balm	..	..	..	19	0	4	9	2	6
					30	4	7	7	4	0
	tablets	..	..	..	22	8	5	8	3	0
A	Iron Ox (800 TM)									
	tonic tablets	..	..		19	0	4	9	2	6
					41	8	10	5	5	6
					64	4	16	1	8	6
	Jacksons (663 GJ)									
A	drawing ointment	..	1 oz		7	5	1	10	1	0
			2 oz		12	4	3	1	1	8
			4 oz		23	4	5	10	3	0
A	Juno Junipah (800 TM)									
	major	..	..	..	36	0	9	0	4	9
	salts	..	..	..	22	8	5	8	3	0
	tablets	..	..	..	22	8	5	8	3	0
A	Kandu (800 TM)									
	tablets	..	..	..	22	8	5	8	3	0
	Kleinerts (706 Kleinerts)									
	sanitary briefs									
●	Young Teen	..			54	0	2	8½	6	11
	Lustre Creme (280 CP)									
Delete	shampoo tube	..	..		12	0	3	0	1	7
Delete					18	11	4	9	2	6
●	tube	..	35 gm		17	1	4	3	2	3
Delete	Mallpas (339 CG)									
●	Marcel Rochas (796 MR)									
●	Madame Rochas									
	perfume atomizer	..	995		40	0ea	20	0ea	80	0
	refill	..	996		22	6ea	11	3ea	45	0
	regular	¾ oz	956		27	6ea	13	9ea	55	0
		1 oz	954		42	0ea	21	0ea	84	0
		1 oz	953		60	0ea	30	0ea	120	0
		2 oz	952		95	0ea	47	6ea	190	0
		3 oz	951		145	0ea	72	6ea	290	0
	de luxe	1 oz	902		125	0ea	62	6ea	250	0
		2 oz	901		200	0ea	100	0ea	400	0
		4 oz	900		300	0ea	150	0ea	600	0
R	Mastol (328 CCC)									
A	Noxacorn (800 TM)									
	corn remover	..	..		19	0	4	9	2	6 s1
	foot powder	..	..		30	4	7	7	4	0
Delete	Oatine (908 Oatine)									
	Old Spice (1131 Shulton)									
●	hair cream	..	..	jar	35	0	17	1	6	2
Delete	Optrex (690 Keldon) eye lotion small									
●	eye lotion	..	small		22	8	5	8	3	0
	Palmolive (280 CP)									
A	shaving cream brushless			tube	20	10	5	2	2	9
					30	4	7	6	4	0
				jar	30	4	7	6	4	0
A	lather tube				20	10	5	2	2	9
					30	4	7	6	4	0
				jar	30	4	7	6	4	0
R	Persil (325 Crosfields)									
	large	..	..	24	40	7	..	..	1	11
	big	..	..	18	45	0	..	..	2	10
Corr.	Poliomyelitis (969 Pfizer) vaccine									
	ampoule 1 mil	..	1		48	0	..	..	5	4 TS
				6	270	0	..	..	30	0 TS
	vial	10	mils	..	32	6ea	..	..	43	4 TS

	Super Plenamins (1053 Rexall)								
R	family pack	150	312	0	..			37	6
Delete	junior								
Delete	Surama (908 Oatline)								
	Surama (1282 VB)								
R	Surf (756 Lever) large ..	24	38	11	..			1	10
	jumbo	18	43	9	..			2	9
●	Syntometrine (1098 Sandoz)								
	ampoules 1 mil	6	48	0	..			6	0 s1
	100		50	0ea				75	0 s1
	Tetracycln (969 Pfizer)								
Corr.	capsules 250 mgm ..	100	153	4ea				230	0 TS
	1000		1480	6ea				2220	9 TS
R	Tiger Oil (328 CCC)	1 gall	..	..	..			28	0
●	Top Dog (1175 SPL)	2 doz	32	9	..			1	9
	Turn Tan (Loric of Los Angeles (1053 Rexall))								
A	gift pack		90	0	45	0		15	0
Delete	AX16 and AX17								
Delete	Un-Dy (908 Oatline)								
	Un-Dy (1282 VB)								
R	Vermithol (32S CCC)	.. 1 qt	..	..	..			23	4
R	Vivipan (32S CCC) nasal	12 oz	..	..	..			18	1
	Volpar (179 BDII)								
A	paste and applicator ..		52	0	..			6	6
A	gels		24	0	..			3	0
A	paste, 60gm		24	0	..			3	0
A	tablets, foaming ..		24	0	..			3	0

(533 Grabowski)=GRABOWSKI EXPORT IMPORT, LTD., 175 Draycott Avenue, London, S.W.3. Kensington 0750.
(656 IFA)=INTERNATIONAL FOOT APPLIANCES, LTD., 345 City Road, London, E.C.1. Terminus 7294.
(1097 Sanderson)=SANDERSONS (CHEMISTS), LTD., 23 Boundary Street East, Manchester, 1. Ardwick 5848.

Inquiries sent to the department by post should be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope. Inquiries may also be put by telephone : CENtral 6565.

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TO ALL WHO SELL
ANIMAL MEDICINES

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(ELEVENTH EDITION)

(formerly VETERINARY COUNTER PRACTICE)

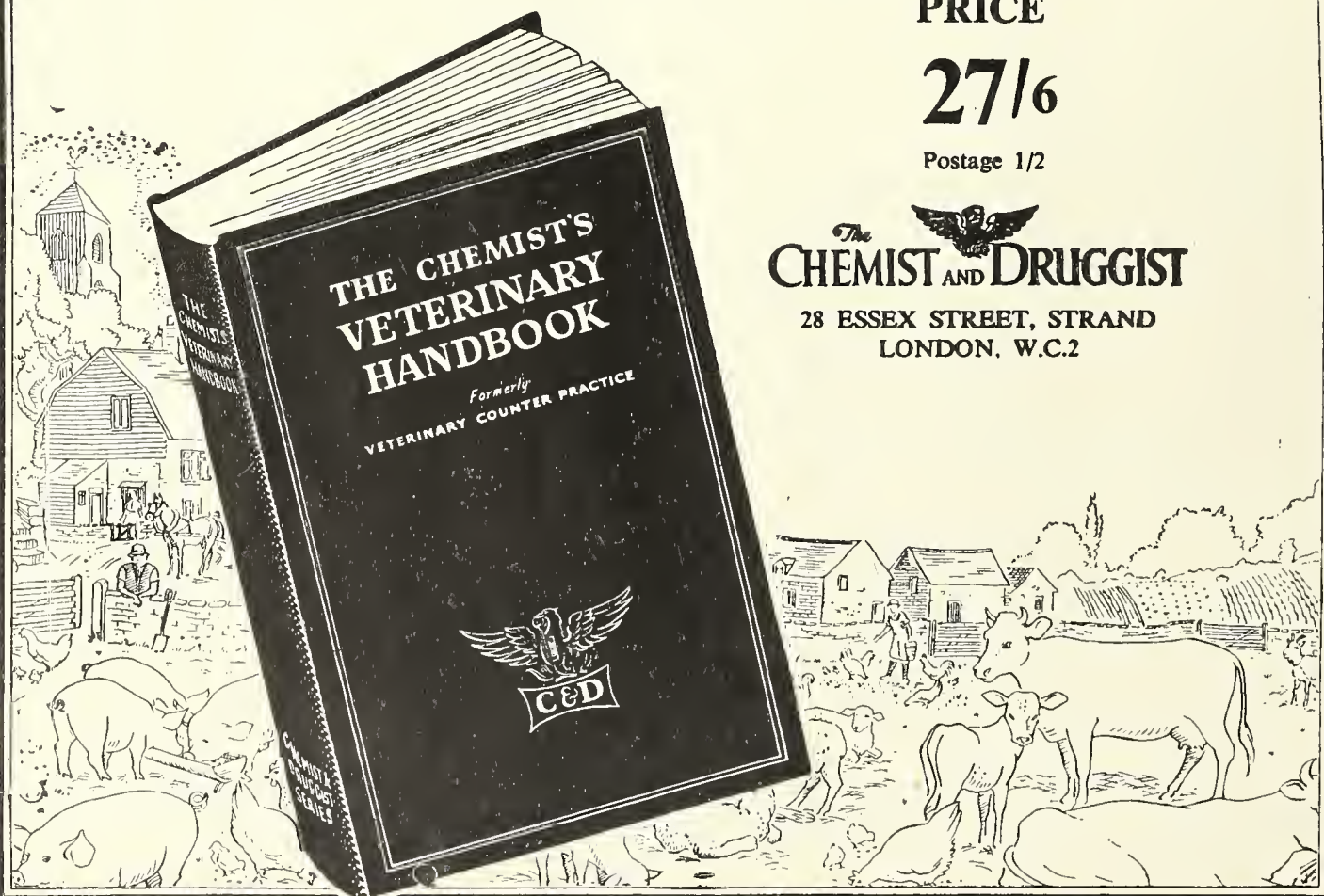
The changes that have transformed veterinary medicine, as they have transformed human medicine, are all dealt with in this expertly written book. Its information on animal diseases is up-to-date and adequate for all the purposes of the pharmacist, enabling him to answer the inquiries and meet the requirements of members of the veterinary profession, to dispense their prescriptions, and to handle with knowledge the goods that farmers, poultry keepers, pet owners and animal lovers are accustomed to buy from him.

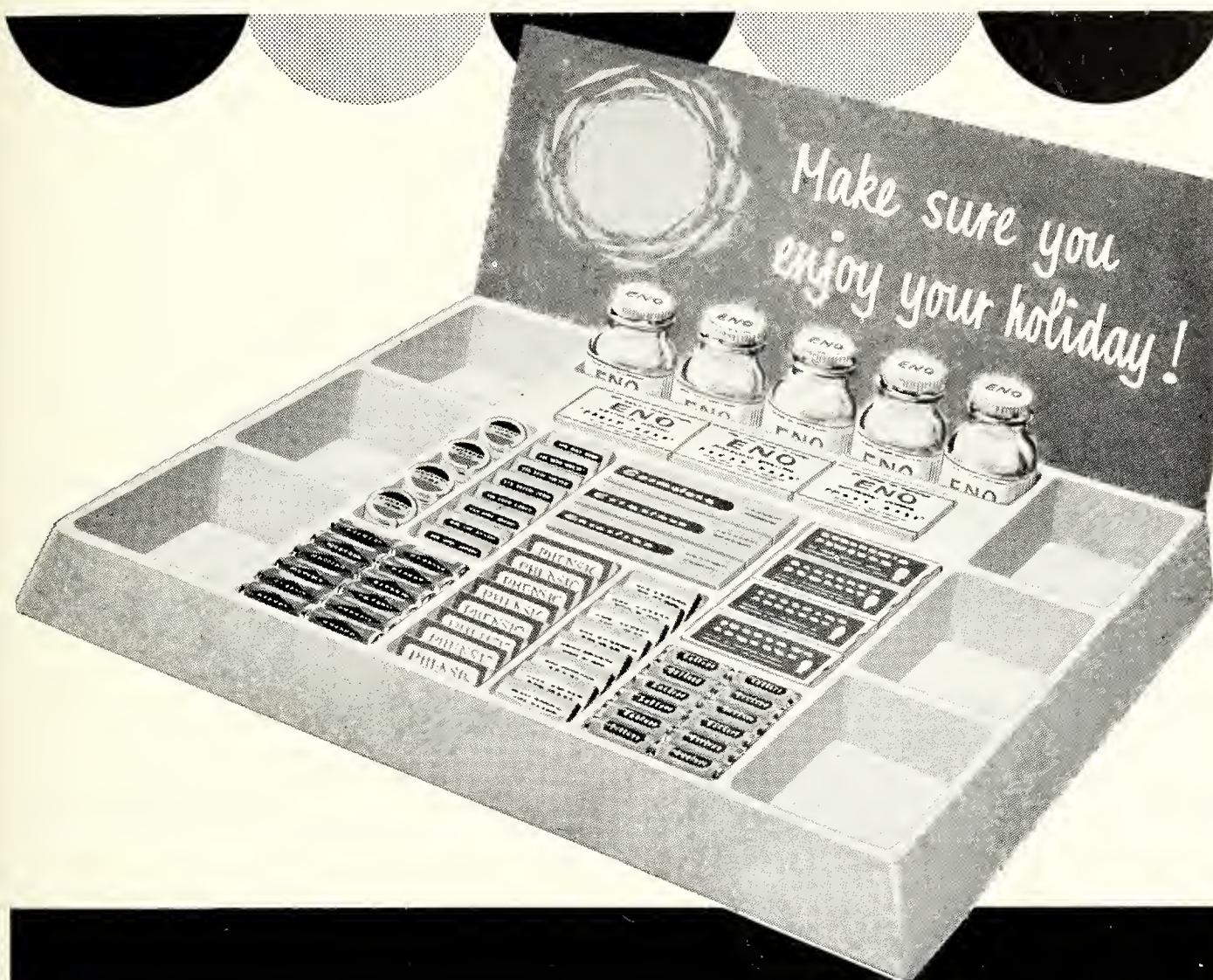
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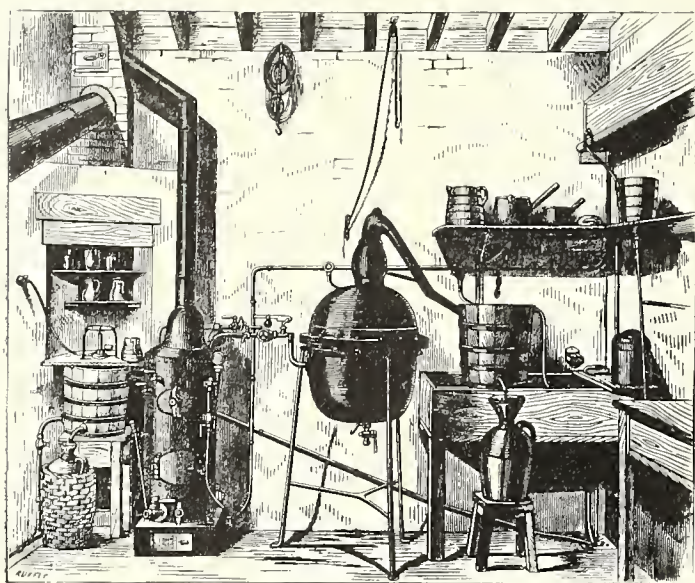
In July and August, turnover in holiday requisites—toiletries—cameras—holiday medicines—reaches a high sales peak.

**Get your share of this year's holiday business—
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*Now's the time to get this new Beecham sales-
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capsicin (the president hoped the two would not be confused), whilst Dr. Tilden continued his observations on essential oils.



The north wall of Mr. Schacht's "small pharmaceutical laboratory."

On the following day Mr. G. F. Schacht related his practical experiences in the equipping and working of a small pharmaceutical laboratory and described it in some detail. It measured 10½ ft. by 13 ft. and was 10 ft. high, and "its erection took the last available bit of our backyard." He was particularly fortunate in having an artistic pupil "with a clever and willing hand," witness the drawings of the four walls, clearly reproduced by woodcuts. The entire cost of building and fittings was £150, and Mr. Schacht could keep boiler and stove going for a whole day with five-pennyworth of coke. For a fuel cost of threepence it was possible to draw "1 gallon of cinnamon water, 1 gallon of dill water, make a batch of 50 lb. of syrup and still have 3 or 4 gallons of distilled water as a by-product." Local colour and a great deal of miscellaneous information was supplied by Mr. Edward Smith in "A glance at the materia medica of Devon." Mr. S. R. Atkins raised a point in pharmaceutical ethics (namely, counter prescribing) but the president refused to allow any discussion on that matter, as tending to controversy. Professor Atfield had been consulted by the Admiralty on the preservation of dried vegetables used in a recent Arctic Expedition. Mr. Willmott disposed of spontaneous generation by means of experiments which would now be described as Tyndallisation.

Finally it was decided that the meeting-place for 1878 should be Dublin, with Mr. G. F. Schacht in the chair.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL (*concluded*)

A letter was received from Miss Mary Semple, 18 Elgin Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin, enclosing a certificate dated 1823 and a class receipt issued by the Apothecaries' Hall for lectures in pharmaceutical chemistry and botany dated the same period. THE REGISTRAR said Miss Semple wished to donate the documents to the Society's museum. The Council expressed its grateful thanks.

Arising out of the Education Committee's report, THE REGISTRAR outlined arrangements made at a recent meeting between representatives of the College of Pharmacy and the president, treasurer and registrar of University College, Dublin, and the Council expressed satisfaction at the report. The Registrar also reported that the dean of the College (Dr. R. Timoney) had informed the Education Committee that the staff position at the College was still acute, and that he was experiencing considerable difficulty in securing suitably qualified staff to assist in the pharmaceuticals and pharmaceutical chemistry departments. Two new lecturers would constitute the minimum additional staff necessary. Dr. Timoney had been authorised to contact university authorities in Ireland and England in an effort to secure suitable personnel. Having discussed the facilities available in the College of Pharmacy the Council decided to set up a committee consisting of Messrs. Costello, Corrigan, Cashman and R. J. Power, together with the registrar and the dean of the College, to consider the question of the proposed extension of the existing building.

The Society's auditors reported that they were submitting a case to the Revenue Commissioners with a view to securing an exemption from tax of all monies donated to the Irish College of Pharmacy Fund. Arising out of the Schools' Committee's report it was stated that the regulations for the new degree course had been submitted to the Department and it was hoped the Minister's reply would be received before the end of June.

THE REGISTRAR read a letter from May Roberts (Ireland), Ltd., wholesale and manufacturing chemists, Dublin, enclosing a cheque for £105 towards the Irish College of Pharmacy Fund, and was instructed to write to the secretary (Mr. Thomas Ruddock) conveying the best thanks of the Council to the company for their generous contribution. The amount was the company's second annual instalment of a £525 gift to the Fund.

THE REGISTRAR reported on the deaths of William Robert Stinson, L.P.S.I., and Timothy Connolly, Charleville.

Dr. J. Barnes, who recently returned from the Congo, wrote asking the Council to appeal to individual chemists who might consider presenting, through the Irish Red Cross Society, gifts of drugs for use in that country. The Council approved of the suggestion and requested chemists willing to donate such gifts to get in touch with Dr. Barnes.

The following were elected to membership: Miss Moira Daly; Mrs. Margaret M. Duffy; Messrs. Michael Guerin; Jeremiah M. O'Regan and Michael W. Maher.

The following were nominated for membership: Miss Mary Connolly, Main Street, Charleville, co. Cork; Mrs. B. Fitzgerald, Barraduff, Headford, co. Kerry; and Mr. Francis J. Murray, 7 The Rise, Glasnevin, Dublin.

The following changes of address were noted: Mrs. M. Orr, L.P.S.I., to Braehead, Ballymun Road, Dublin; Miss Catherine H. Tobin, M.P.S.I., to 115 Lower George's Street, Dun Laoghaire; Mrs. R. McDonnell, M.P.S.I., to Brookview, Firhouse Road, Templeogue, Dublin; Mrs. Mary Trant, L.P.S.I., to 2 Harbour View Terrace, St. Luke's, Cork; Francis J. Murray, L.P.S.I., to 7 The Rise, Glasnevin, Dublin; Thomas Kissane, M.P.S.I., to 5 Templeville Drive, Templeogue, Dublin; Patrick O'Neill, M.P.S.I., to 38 Earl Street, Mullingar, co. Westmeath; Alexander W. Young, L.P.S.I., to Prospect Lodge, Bundoran, co. Donegal; and John Atkinson, L.P.S.I., to 54 Whitethorn Road, Clonskeagh, Dublin.

A marriage certificate having been submitted, the name of Mrs. Mary Trant (née Sewell), L.P.S.I., 2 Harbour View Terrace, St. Luke's, Cork, was changed in the register. The name of Hezekiah Otunla Oladipo, Erin-Ijesha, via Heshia, Nigeria, was added to the pharmaceutical chemists' preliminary register.

At a meeting of the Benevolent Fund which followed grants totalling £92 were passed for payment.

Members present were Messrs. M. Costello, H. P. Corrigan, C. J. Cremen, Laura Cunniffe, J. Gleeson, D. J. Kennelly, V. G. McElwee, T. R. Miller, J. P. O'Donnell, J. J. O'Regan, T. B. O'Sullivan, M. Power, R. J. Power and R. J. Semple.

Letters regretting inability to attend were received from Messrs. Robinson, Banks and Broderick, and the president (Mr. Loughman) was excused from attending due to important business in the Dail.

FIGURES IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL WORLD

IN crossing the border from the Six Counties to embark on a pharmaceutical career in Republican Ireland, Mr. Hugh Patrick Corrigan brought with him two characteristics more commonly associated with the North than with the South: directness of speech and economy of words. Those may seem unlikely elements in gaining for him first prize in a sales contest while still in the years of his apprenticeship. But that is in fact what he did. The apprenticeship he commenced in May 1927, with the late Mr. Michael Dore at Newcastle West, co. Limerick, and the prize was awarded by the Nyal Co. But it has to be added that, if Mr. Corrigan uses words sparingly, he uses them purposefully and with the sense of timing to produce maximum effect. That other supposedly Northern characteristic, dourness, he did not have, replacing it with something that has many times proved an open sesame to popularity, whether in Ireland, in Britain, or indeed in any country: a well developed sense of humour.

Mr. Corrigan completed his apprenticeship with Mr. Peter P. Buckley, Dublin, which made it easier for him to take out his lectures at the school of pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, then at 67 Lower Mount Street; and at the school he converted his competitive success into a habit, winning two prizes and passing the Licence examination four months after completing his apprenticeship. After gaining a sufficiency of experience as a manager, he opened a pharmacy at Malahide Road, Dublin, in 1934. Here again he had quick success, opening a branch pharmacy in December 1934 and a third shop in 1936. However, he has in recent years disposed of the two branch pharmacies and now devotes all his attention, so far as business is concerned, to the pharmacy at Malahide Road.

Mr. Corrigan is a man of varied abilities. In his early days he was active in amateur boxing and in 1930 held the championship of St. Andrew's Boxing Club, featherweight division. He is still a keen follower of the sport, and his elder son has shown prowess in another, as holder of an Irish record for swimming. An accomplished singer, Mr. Corrigan won in 1949 the bass solo gold medal at the Dublin Feis Ceoil (a contest analogous to the Eisteddfods of Wales) and the John McCormack cup, which goes to the winner of a competition open to the prize-winners in the various classes. That talent, too, he has passed on, his two daughters showing marked musical ability.

But it is his character every bit as much as his ability that has gained him the confidence and esteem of his fellow pharmacists. Loyalty and devotion are important ingredients of it. As an officer of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, to whose Council he was first elected in 1940, he is noted for his regularity and punctuality; in fact he holds the remarkable record of 100 per cent. attendance. In 1951 he was elected treasurer, and held that office until he became vice-president in 1957 before serving with distinction a



MR. HUGH PATRICK CORRIGAN, M.P.S.I.

two-year term as president. In visits to meetings of pharmacists in the provinces, which are a feature of the Irish pharmaceutical scene—usually comprising a cavalcade of four or more officers of the Society and Irish Drug Association—he has been equally zealous. He is a strong advocate of such contacts, contending that they provide the best means of familiarising the leaders of the profession with local pharmaceutical problems. During his term as president he showed tact and resourcefulness in dealing with many major problems, and led a number of delegations to the Minister for Health, the Minister for Agriculture, the governors of the Apothecaries' Hall and, when pressing forward proposals for a degree course in pharmacy, the governing body of University College, Dublin.

For many years Mr. Corrigan has been a regular attender at meetings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference,

and when the Conference met in Dublin in 1956 he was honorary treasurer of the Local Committee. In his visits to the Conference meetings he has usually been accompanied by his charming wife whom, as Miss Vera Lynam, M.P.S.I. he married in 1944. Between them they have made many English, Scottish and Welsh pharmacist friends, who will hope that the visits to Conference meetings will continue for many, many years. That is likely enough, for Mr. Corrigan, having held all the offices in the Irish professional body, is surprisingly young to have become an Elder Statesman of pharmacy in the Republic. His wise counsels and self-sacrificing loyalty are proving especially invaluable in the present period of legislative activity in Dublin, when a new Pharmacy Bill is only one of a number of matters calling for imaginative foresight and prompt action.

GUIDE TO NEW MEDICAMENTS

Information about proprietary products supplied principally on prescription. Reprints on perforated gummed paper for affixing to index cards are obtainable from the Editor. Notes on the products are given on p. 26.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, July 1, 1961

FRAMYGEN sterile powder

MANUFACTURER: Genatosan, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics.

DESCRIPTION: A sterile white powder, in vials each containing 500 mgm. of framycetin sulphate. To be dissolved in sterile isotonic saline before use.

INDICATIONS: For subconjunctival injection, intra-articular injection, bladder instillation, sinus instillation, local application to skin and wounds; as a respiratory aerosol.

METHOD OF USE: Subconjunctival injection: 50 per cent. solution. Bladder and sinus instillation, intra-articular injection and treatment of infected natural cavities: 0.5-5 per cent. solution. On skin and wound surfaces: 0.5-1 per cent. solution.

NOTES: Not for systemic use. Store in a cool dry place.

HOW SUPPLIED: In 500-mgm. vial.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: May 1961.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, July 1, 1961

FRAMYGEN tablets

MANUFACTURER: Genatosan, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics.

DESCRIPTION: White tablets (scored on one face), each containing 500 mgm. of framycetin sulphate.

INDICATIONS: For pre- and post-operative gut sterilisation; in hepatic coma and bacterial infection of the gut.

DOSAGE: Intestinal antiseptics (pre- and post-operative): one to two tablets, every four hours or less. Hepatic coma: six to eight tablets daily in divided doses. Bacterial infection of the gut: Adults, one-half to one tablet four times a day; Children, one-quarter to one-half tablet four times a day.

NOTES: Not for systemic use. Store in a cool dry place.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of twenty and 100.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: May 1961.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, July 1, 1961

GERIDEN elixir

MANUFACTURER: Denver Laboratories, Ltd., 12 Carlisle Road, London, N.W.9.

DESCRIPTION: Clear, golden solution containing 100 mgm. of leptazol and 50 mgm. of nicotinic acid per teaspoonful (3.5 mls).

INDICATIONS: In the elderly patient with cerebral arteriosclerosis or cerebral thrombosis resulting in memory defects, confusion or abnormal behaviour.

DOSAGE: One teaspoonful two or three times a day.

NOTES: Keep in a cool place.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottle of 4 fl. oz. (114 mls).

FIRST ISSUED: May 1961.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, July 1, 1961

OSPOLOT tablets

MANUFACTURER: Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen-Bayerwerk, West Germany. DISTRIBUTOR: FBA Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., 37 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.

DESCRIPTION: Scored tablets, each containing 0.2 gm. of tetrahydro-2-*p*-sulphamoylphenyl-1, 2-thiazine 1,1-dioxide. Anti-convulsant.

INDICATIONS: Temporal lobe epilepsy; Jacksonian seizures. In combination with other anti-epileptics in all forms of epilepsy except petit mal.

DOSAGE: Adults, one to three tablets daily in divided doses. Children, half to two daily in divided doses.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of fifty and 250.

FIRST ISSUED: May 1961.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, July 1, 1961

MELLERIL syrup

MANUFACTURER: Sandoz Products, Ltd., 23 Great Castle Street, London, W.1.

DESCRIPTION: A syrup containing 25 mgm. of thioridazine per teaspoonful (4 mls).

INDICATIONS: Mental and emotional disturbances.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Patients suffering from severe depression or in comatose state.

DOSAGE: To be taken daily in divided doses. Adults, 30-100 mgm. (mild cases); 75-200 mgm. (moderate cases); 150-600 mgm. (severe cases). Children (over 5 yrs.), quarter to half the adult dose; (under 5 yrs.), 0.5 mgm. per 1 lb. body weight.

SIDE EFFECTS: Drowsiness, dizziness, faintness, dryness of the mouth may occur with initial high dosage, but are usually transient.

NOTES: Protect from light.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of 100 mls and 1 litre. (A concentrate is available for hospital dispensing, in bottle of 100 mls containing 15 per cent. of thioridazine.)

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I, S.4B.

FIRST ISSUED: May 1961.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, July 1, 1961

OTOTRANE aural paint

MANUFACTURER: Ward, Blenkinsop & Co., Ltd., Fulton House, Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: A viscous non-staining paint for intra-aural application. It contains 0.1 per cent. of Penotrane (phenylmercuric dinaphthylmethane disulphonate), 0.5 per cent. of prednisolone, 0.75 per cent. of Carbopol (an inert carboxyvinyl polymer) and 33 per cent. of alcohol (90 per cent.).

INDICATIONS: Acute and chronic external otitis; chronic suppuration from surgical cavities in temporal bone; chronic middle ear disease in which there are large central perforations, including chronic infections having arisen in the Eustachian tube.

METHOD OF USE: Apply to cleansed surfaces with cotton wool on an applicator. Repeat in severe cases at weekly intervals; in other cases monthly application will usually suffice.

PRECAUTIONS: Penotrane is incompatible with metals, halides and sulphides. Preparations containing these (e.g. aluminium acetate or zinc oxide) should not be used topically in conjunction with Ototrane.

HOW SUPPLIED: In 5-gm. collapsible metal tube with polythene nozzle.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.II. Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: June 1961.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, July 1, 1961

POTABA + 6 tablets and capsules

MANUFACTURER: Glenwood Laboratories, Ltd., 21 Jockey's Fields, London, W.C.1.

DESCRIPTION: Plain white tablets or pink/white capsules, each containing 0.5 gm. of Potaba (potassium *p*-aminobenzoate) and 1 mgm. of pyridoxine hydrochloride. Antifibrotic.

INDICATIONS: Disorders associated with excessive fibrosis, e.g., scleroderma, Peyronie's disease, pemphigus, sarcoidosis, Dupuytren's contractures, dermatomyositis, post-traumatic and post-burn scars.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Renal disease; patients taking sulphonamides.

DOSAGE: Twenty-four tablets or capsules daily, taken in divided doses.

SIDE EFFECTS: Occasional anorexia, nausea, fever or rash.

HOW SUPPLIED: Tablets in containers of 120, 500 and 1,000. Capsules in containers of 240, 500 and 1,000.

FIRST ISSUED: May 1961.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, July 1, 1961

LEVONOR tablets

MANUFACTURER: Genatosan, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics.

DESCRIPTION: White tablets (engraved "G" within hexagon), each containing 5 mgm. of *laevo*-amphetamine alginate. Anorectic.

INDICATIONS: For weight reduction through appetite control.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Severe hypertension; thyrotoxicosis; acute coronary disease.

DOSAGE: One tablet three times a day.

NOTES: Store in a cool, dry place.

HOW SUPPLIED: In containers of thirty and 250.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P1, S.4B.

FIRST ISSUED: April 1961.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, July 1, 1961

ORGANIDIN elixir

MANUFACTURER: Denver Laboratories, Ltd., 12 Carlisle Road, London, N.W.9.

DESCRIPTION: A clear amber solution containing 1.2 gm. of Organidin (equivalent to 0.6 gm. organically bound iodine as 2,3-(2-and 3-iodopropylidenedioxy) propanol) and 25 mls of alcohol (95 per cent.) per 100 mls. Mucolytic agent.

INDICATIONS: To liquefy tenacious mucus, in bronchial asthma, bronchitis, bronchiectasis, sinusitis; post-operatively to facilitate expectoration.

DOSAGE: Adults, one teaspoonful four times a day. Children, up to half a teaspoonful four times a day.

PRECAUTIONS: Administer with care to patients known to be iodine-sensitive.

NOTES: Protect from light.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottle of 4 fl. oz. (114 mls).

FIRST ISSUED: May 1961.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, July 1, 1961

SOLCOSERYL injection and ointment

MANUFACTURER: Solco Basle, Ltd., Switzerland. DISTRIBUTOR: Gedeon Richter (Great Britain), Ltd., 14 Weedington Road, London, N.W.5.

DESCRIPTION: *Ampoules*, each containing 2 mls of protein-free calf-blood extract (from animals in which the reticulo-endothelial system has been stimulated); *Ointment* containing 5 per cent. of the extract. Tissue regenerator.

INDICATIONS: Acute cardiac and circulatory insufficiency; gastric and duodenal ulcers; dermal ulcers.

DOSAGE: As directed, by intramuscular or intravenous injection, using the ointment as an adjunct if necessary.

NOTES: Store in cool place.

HOW SUPPLIED: *Injection* in box of six 2-ml ampoules. *Ointment* in 20-gm. tube.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended on prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: May 1961.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, July 1, 1961

TRILOCAN cream

MANUFACTURER: Allied Laboratories, Ltd., 140 Park Lane, London, W.1.

DESCRIPTION: A white cream containing 0.3 per cent. of prednisolone, 0.8 per cent. of amethocaine, 1.0 per cent. of amylocaine and 0.5 per cent. of solution of benzalkonium chloride, in a non-greasy, water-soluble base.

INDICATIONS: Eczematoid dermatoses (including infected and allergic forms); epidermophytoses; ringworm; intertrigo; impetigo; seborrhæic dermatitis (including dandruff); infected wounds and minor burns; varicose and decubital ulcers; sycosis barbæ; herpes simplex, herpes zoster; otitis externa.

METHOD OF USE: Applied sparingly to the affected part two or three times a day or as required.

HOW SUPPLIED: In 15-gm. tube.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: May 1961.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, July 1, 1961

DISTAVAL suspension

MANUFACTURER: The Distillers Co. (Biochemicals), Ltd., Broadway House, The Broadway, London, S.W.19.

DESCRIPTION: A pleasantly flavoured suspension containing 50 mgm. of thalidomide per teaspoonful (5 mls).

INDICATIONS: As a sedative or hypnotic, particularly in infants, children and the elderly.

DOSAGE: Should be adjusted to the patient's needs. Sedative: Adults, 25 mgm. two or three times a day. Infants and Children, up to 25 mgm. according to age, one to three times a day. Hypnotic: Adults, 50-200 mgm. at bedtime. Infants and Children, 25-100 mgm. at bedtime.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottle of 60 mls.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P1, S.4.B.

FIRST ISSUED: May 1961.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, July 1, 1961

EMESIDE capsules

MANUFACTURER: N.V. Technische-Pharmaceutische Onderneming, Tilburg, Holland. DISTRIBUTOR: Laboratories For Applied Biology, Ltd., 91 Amhurst Park, London, N.16.

DESCRIPTION: Brown capsules, each containing 250 mgm. of α -ethyl- α -methylsuccinimide. Anticonvulsant.INDICATIONS: *Petit mal* epilepsy, especially when this is the only type of seizure present.DOSAGE: Four to six capsules daily. May be given with other anticonvulsant therapy where *grand mal* seizures are not controlled.

SIDE-EFFECTS: Possible mild gastric disturbance and mental confusion with high doses.

HOW SUPPLIED: In container of 100.

FIRST ISSUED: January 1961.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, July 1, 1961

TENUATE DOSPAN tablets

MANUFACTURER: Merrell-National (Laboratories), Ltd., 20 Savile Row, London, W.1.

DESCRIPTION: Sustained-release tablets, each containing 75 mgm. of diethylpropion hydrochloride. Anorectic.

INDICATIONS: Overweight patients, including the cardiac, hypertensive, diabetic and gravid obese.

DOSAGE: One tablet swallowed whole in mid-morning.

NOTES: Dispense in glass containers. Store in a cool, dry place.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of fifteen and 100.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended on prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: May 1961.

AMENDMENTS

DISIPAL TABLETS. Now supplied in containers of 100, 250, 1,000 and 10,000.

DISTAVONE INJECTION. Each vial now contains 300,000 units of procaine penicillin, 100,000 units of potassium penicillin and 0.5 gm. of streptomycin (as sulphate), together with suspending and stabilising agents.

HEXOPAL TABLETS. Now each contain 200 or 500 mgm. of meso-inositol hexanicotinate, in containers of forty, 250 and 1,000 (200 mgm.), and 100 (500 mgm.).

LIBRIUM. Now issued as capsules or tablets, each containing 5 or 10 mgm. of methaminodiazepoxide.

PARMACETYL TABLETS. Now supplied by Nicholas Laboratories, Ltd., 225 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks, in containers of twelve and 100.

PASKALIUM POWDER. Now supplied in single-dose sachets of 3 gm. and bulk containers of 500 gm. and 1 lb.

SKEFRON SPRAY. A mixture of chlorofluoromethanes contained under pressure in a metal canister, and applied as a jet.

CROSS-REFERENCES**Corticotrophin.** See ACTHAR; CORTROPHIN; CORTICO-GEL.**Dexamethasone.** See DECADRON; DEXACORTISYL; DEXTELAN; MILLICORTEN; ORADEXON.

The Medicine Bottle

A CENTURY OF CHANGE IN PRODUCTION METHODS

A COMPANY that has been manufacturing medicine bottles for over 100 years was chosen by the Pharmaceutical Society to be responsible for the last of the 1960-61 series of evening lectures in London on May 18. The speaker was Mr. A. W. Clark (chairman, Beatson, Clark & Co., Ltd.), and his address was entitled "The Medicine Bottle and Other Glass Containers."

Too Well Known!

"The very familiarity of the medicine bottle," said Mr. Clark, "has tended to obscure many recent advances in manufacturing and packaging methods." When he first entered the company, said the speaker, all bottles were mouth-blown, as they had been since the firm's foundation in the eighteenth century. Buildings and furnaces had been greatly improved over the previous ten to fifteen years but basically the process was unchanged.

"The medicine bottle of the day was typically of a 'medical' or pale green tint and could be supplied in as small as 5 gross quantities with the chemist's name and address embossed on one face. It was made by a team or 'chair' of three men and a boy, the latter's job being to carry the finished bottle into the annealing chamber. Two of the men were known as blowers, who alternately gathered molten glass from the crucible by means of a hollow tube or blowing iron, fashioned it by their manipulative skill into a preliminary shape or parison, and finally blew it out to its required form in an iron mould. This left an unfinished neck so the partially completed bottle was handed to the third man, or 'maker,' who re-heated the neck in a small subsidiary furnace after which he tooled the brim to the specified shape. The last such bottle made by us was blown only seven years ago but by then just a few specialist lines had survived such as large reagent and winchester bottles."

An intermediate development had been the introduction of a semi-automatic process, in which the neck of the bottle was formed first instead of last. Because of the more precise neck formation, it was possible to produce a greater variety of containers. These included screw neck bottles, especially those requiring a sprinkler finish—popular in the cosmetic and perfumery industry. "That in itself was to have a marked effect on the business of the average retail chemist, who found that he was being called upon to stock a vast new range of preparations designed for the 'outer woman' rather than the 'inner man'." The semi-automatic process was still used to a limited extent, but high production costs rendered it suitable only for small quantity manufacture of specialist bottles. Mr. Clark added that the medicine bottle was rarely produced by that process because the quantities involved had led in most cases to an immediate jump from mouth blown to fully

automatic production. The automatic machines installed by Messrs. Beatson, Clark had served them well until the end of the 1939-45 war, following which it became clear that developments in America had put that country years ahead of the rest of the world in glass container manufacture. "During the past ten years therefore we have scrapped every furnace and every piece of plant and machinery which we had arduously acquired during the preceding twenty and we have replaced them with new furnaces, new plant and new machinery which are now equal to those being used in any other part of the world. I am not saying this in any boastful spirit as most of the major British manufacturers have done exactly the same, but I am saying it to indicate the magnitude of the change in such a short period and for such a relatively small industry. The total cost must have run into many millions of pounds."

Materials of Glass Making

The speaker then outlined the process of present-day glass manufacture, starting with a description of the physicochemical nature of the material. One simple definition of glass described it as an inorganic product of fusion which had cooled to a rigid condition without crystallising. A normal glass container could contain as many as six or seven different chemical elements and some technical glasses many more. Essentially, though, a glass consisted of three groups of materials, as follows: a glass former; a flux; a stabiliser.

For most bottle glasses the "former" was silica or silicon dioxide. To melt at an economical temperature the glass maker added a flux, which in the case of container glasses was oxide of sodium, its commercial form being sodium carbonate as produced by the Solvay process from salt. When soda and silica alone were fused together the resulting product was water-glass so a third constituent was included in the mix in order to make a firmer material. For container glasses the stabiliser almost invariably used was calcium oxide (quarried as calcium carbonate).

The type of glass used for medicine and other bottles consisted therefore of a fused mixture of sand, soda ash and limestone, together with a proportion of crushed waste glass (or cullet). That was usually known as soda-lime glass. Other elements were added in small quantities for various reasons: for example, carbon and sulphur to produce amber coloured glass, chromium for emerald and cobalt for blue; whilst in a colourless or white flint glass traces of selenium and cobalt were used for colour correction purposes.

The three main raw materials were received at the factory in bulk and carefully mixed with the minor additives in controlled quantities before being conveyed to the storage hoppers

located behind each furnace. Electrocast refractories coupled with improved design and operating techniques made it possible to use high temperatures and so melt glasses of high durability. Most large glass melting furnaces were based on the Siemens principle, widely used in steel melting. The glass was contained in a large tank of refractory material surmounted by a silica crown under which the flame was passed over the surface of the glass. Raw materials were constantly introduced at one end and an equivalent quantity of founded glass withdrawn from the other. The melting bath might deliver up to 100 tons of glass per day whilst operating at a temperature of 1,500°C. Mr. Clark added "The fuel used is usually producer gas or oil with perhaps some assistance from an electric boost. It will be appreciated therefore that the recent fuel oil tax is an extremely serious imposition on the industry and may well compel some revision of prices in which there has been no general change since June 1957, despite several wage increases and other rising costs."

In order to fashion the molten glass into the shape of the finished article it was necessary to produce its temperature. It then descended as lumps (gobs) into a forming machine. One man could control an assembly of five or six units whose combined output might be some 700 gross of 8 oz. medicine bottles per day as compared with a maximum of 20 gross per day from the former mouth-blown chair — "a very substantial improvement in output per man hour and one reason for the remarkable fact that the price of a medicine bottle today is about the same as it was in 1920."

Annealing

After being made the still red-hot bottles were delivered on to a conveyor which took them through the annealing chamber or "lehr" to relieve stresses set up in the former process. They then entered the inspection area, where those with visible faults such as cracks, stones, bubbles and mould marks, and mis-shapen ones, were removed. The bottles were packed straight into sealed cartons and removed to the warehouse area for despatch. "What a change from the time only a few years ago when a large straw-lined crate weighing several hundredweights was dumped on the pavement outside the chemist's shop."

Sampling checks were carried out on a statistical basis both of the packed bottles and of those rejected by the sorters. Glass composition was important, and could be checked quickly by means of a density comparator, whereby pieces of glass were placed in liquids of similar specific gravity to observe whether they sank or floated. Constant capacity checks—of particular importance for medicine bottles—were also made. "Bubble counts will also indicate any trend in the melting process, whilst recently developed cutting

wheels enable us to slice a bottle in two and examine the distribution of the glass."

Perhaps the greatest problem with which the glass manufacturer had to contend today was the maintenance of a constant load on the furnace. The speaker continued: "A furnace must operate continuously day and night throughout its life, which is now generally of the order of three years. Production may cease occasionally for short periods (for example at Bank Holidays) but during such periods the high temperature of the furnace must be maintained or devitrification troubles will inevitably follow. Moreover for economic operation a balanced load is essential in order to maintain a steady optimum pull on the furnace as any reduction in load will not give any corresponding reduction in fuel consumption. If the furnace serves five machines then only five different bottles can be made at one and the same time and the individual machine pull may accordingly vary from under 5 tons per twenty-four hours for a penicillin vial to over 30 tons for an 80-oz. winchester. It will be apparent therefore that a suitable mix of orders must be secured and that correct production planning is of paramount importance. When you consider that the cost of a new glass plant today comprising only one such furnace with its attendant machines and ancillary plant and buildings is of the order of £500,000 it will also be clear that a glass manufacturer must have unbounded faith in the future."

Costliness of Moulds

Another problem was the constant high investment in moulds. "The average price of a bottle today is around 2½d. but what is not generally realised is that before a single bottle of a new design can be made the manufacturer must spend about £750 on the mould equipment to make it. Any machine change too from one bottle to another necessitates a change of moulds with corresponding shut down time. It is vital therefore to run any job for a minimum period of 2-3 days during which some 2,000 gross of bottles will be produced. The buyer of an 8-oz. medicine bottle, however, may only need a few gross at a time, though he will also require small quantities of other sizes together probably with some 'panels,' vials and 'tablets.' All this means that the manufacturer must be prepared to make and stock a sufficiently large quantity of any particular line both for an economic run and to keep his many customers supplied until it is possible to make the line again. Indeed a third major problem in most container plants today is that the warehouse area must be several times as great as the production area."

"Of all the medicine bottles made today probably only half are used for dispensing, the remainder being supplied to manufacturing chemists and others for the packaging of a wide variety of products. Thus the introduction of a metric dispensing bottle, whether of a special shape or not, would present both of the problems which I have just outlined. They are not insuperable but to minimise any addi-

tional cost it will be essential to proceed on the lines proposed by Dr. Capper at the British Pharmaceutical Conference, 1960. (See *C. & D.*, September 10, p. 316.) May I suggest that a convenient body to initiate discussion might well be the newly formed B.S.I. Technical Committee on the Packaging of Pharmaceutical and Surgical Products, which has been sponsored by the Ministry of Health and of which I understand Dr. Capper has been elected the first chairman."

There were many prospective packers who would like to have a new design of bottle but who could not initially contemplate ordering 2,000 gross or more, or alternatively pay a substantial proportion of the cost of a set of automatic moulds. For such users semi-automatic production was available and an order of only 50-100 gross could be undertaken, coupled possibly with a modest mould charge. However, Mr. Clark pointed out that the labour content of that process was so high that the charge per gross would be two or three times that of a corresponding automatic bottle.

Thought for Contents

Whenever a new design was considered, careful attention had to be paid to the type of product to be packed to make sure that the design was appropriate. "For example a thick liquid must have an ample bore and if the contents are likely to stain or corrode if spilled then the bottle must be stable however attractive a tall slim shape may appear. The design too must take into account the properties of glass and avoid sharp corners and angles which may not only be damaged in contact with other bottles during transit and packing but will also be likely to generate thin spots whilst the container is being made. Colour also should be considered, as amber and emerald glasses for instance can provide special protection for light sensitive products."

Dr. F. W. Preston of the United States had indicated the advantages to be gained by paying more attention to fundamental principles of design, and one direct result of his suggestions had been the introduction in 1944 by Messrs. Beatson, Clark of the design of medicine bottle now in general use in this country. By shortening the neck a little, rounding the shoulder slightly and in-sweeping the base it had proved possible to reduce the weight and increase the speed of production. "In the case of the 8 oz. size the saving was fully 1¼ ounces of glass per bottle or about an extra 5 gross of bottles per ton of glass. The resulting containers are stronger than the previous ones were because the distribution is better, and the saving in weight and increase in speed of output has enabled us to keep the prices lower than would have been possible with the older and heavier bottles." Mr. Clark concluded: "Similar work has been carried out in the re-design of many other glass containers with which you are familiar and in the past twelve years some ninety standards have been adopted by manufacturers. Another achievement has been the adoption of a British Standard for the screw threads of glass containers thereby eliminating many of

the difficulties of matching cap to glass thread which formerly existed."

Points made during the talk were then illustrated in an excellent 35-mm. colour cine film made by the Glass Manufacturers' Federation to inform users of glass containers of the new techniques and services the industry now offers. The film was called "Well I'm Blowed."

Discussion

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. H. Davis, chief pharmacist, Ministry of Health) invited discussion.

MR. T. REID asked what could be done to make it easier to pour from a screw-capped bottle. He also made a plea for a reduction in the number of sizes of bottle on the market. MR. CLARK endorsed the plea, adding that the only "really big sellers" were the 2-, 4-, 8-, 12- and 16-oz. sizes. Since the start of the National Health Service there had been an increase in the number of 12's and 16's required. Demand for graduated bottles had fortunately decreased, for they were quite expensive. Mr. Clark considered the hand-blown "cupped brim" type of bottle best for pouring. That shape could not be obtained by automatic methods, owing to the fragility of their square corners. He had patented an effective design of bottle with an eccentrically placed neck, but the cost of production was rather high.

MR. J. A. MYERS asked whether a bottle was available that would withstand repeated autoclaving without deteriorating, and from which sterile fluids could be poured without dripping and contaminating the receiving bowl via the bottle's outer surface. MR. CLARK replied that, if the demand were great enough, a manufacturer could certainly design such a container. Borosilicate glass would be used if the bottle were to be autoclaved many times. MR. E. H. FAGG commented that the Ministry of Health had made available to central sterile supply units standard 500-mil and 1-litre bottles, with deep caps and wide necks, for autoclaving salines and distilled water.

THE CHAIRMAN said that every pharmacist called upon to prepare intravenous fluids was troubled by silicate deposits on the inner surface of glass containers following autoclaving. There were conflicting views on methods of overcoming the trouble. MR. CLARK repeated that borosilicate glass, though costly, could be produced if specifically requested. MR. J. ANDERSON considered that silicate deposits could be avoided by decreasing the cooling time after autoclaving and by using a fresh bottle each time.

A request for a standard bottle thread to take both aluminium and plastic caps was made by MR. K. F. MOOREY. THE SPEAKER replied that a committee formed in conjunction with the Glass Manufacturers' and British Closures Federations had evolved a British Standard for such a thread. MR. D. A. DEAN commented that, in spite of such specifications, manufacturers of metal caps seemed reluctant to bring their products into line with those figures. He considered the R3 British Standard specification, for continuous thread "finishes," too shallow. He

asked if it were the manufacturer's or the user's responsibility to reject bottles in which flaws were found to exist in the material.

MR. CLARK said that his company had decided twenty-five years ago to issue its own standard sizes in order to disprove the belief that "the bottle manufacturer is always wrong." He said the R3 specifications coincided with figures used in the United States for twenty years, where output was 140 million gross per annum against only 30 million gross in Britain. The situation might not be perfect, but standardisation permitted this country to compete in a world market. The speaker appreciated that bottles with flaws were a problem to packers of medicinals; one oversize bottle in 2,000 would be enough to jam the packing machines,

though inspection methods had been much improved.

DR. S. M. BUDD said an investigatory committee formed by manufacturers and users, and international and British Standards committees would, in due course, publish its findings on flaking in transfusion bottles.

MR. J. ANDERSON said there was a tendency for users to request bottles that would give protection against ultra-violet light. If the range of wave lengths involved were stipulated, a more accurate colour rendering could be aimed at by the manufacturer. MR. CLARK agreed. Mr. Anderson added a note on the relationship between the thickness of glass and protection against light. The Pharmacopoeia of the United States stipulated that, in order to give protection, the glass should be

at least 2 mm. thick. In Britain, ampoules were often only 1 mm. thick.

MR. CLARK assured MR. N. D. P. ALEXANDER that his company had a standard packing method whereby bottles were packed upside down, side by side, and separated by interleaved partitions, in fibreboard boxes. Packaging costs occupied a substantial percentage of the total cost of containers today.

MR. MYERS referred to a statement in the film that five modern glass jars were equal in weight to two old-fashioned ones. The *Sunday Times* had disclosed that thin glass was equal in strength to steel because it had less internal strain. MR. CLARK: "I don't suggest we have reached the end of the road." The strongest form of glass was that used in lamp filaments.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Facts and Policies

SIR,—In answer to the would-be strikers and get-together boys, I would like to point out that, like the Socialist party, pharmacists are far too busy cutting one another's throats to offer an effective opposition to the Government. I admit that a public relations officer could not do much in present circumstances but, if I read in my morning paper a criticism of one of the nationalised industries, I usually notice two mornings later a letter "explaining" the true facts. I feel that, if we cannot have anybody to "put us over" to the public, we might at least have an occasional "explanation" putting forward the facts. To any who would be so foolish as to give a customer her money back, saying the prescription is not worth 2s., I would reiterate the old costing recipe

Threepence for the ointment
Threepence for making it up
Threepence for knowing how."

The Minister of Health should be told that, if he wishes to cheapen the service, he should not try to pauperise the people working it.

STILL VERY RESIGNED

Drug-impregnated Bird Seeds

SIR,—The letter on this subject in your issue of June 10 is similar to one that appeared in the *Veterinary Record* of May 13. Our reply to that, published in this week's *Veterinary Record*, includes the following:

We fully agree that seed dehushing birds such as budgerigars may sometimes accept dehushed seeds in small quantities, especially when these are mixed with whole seeds of the type normally eaten by the bird. It is, however, less natural for them to do so and one cannot always be sure that the birds will consume all, or in fact any, of the medicated seeds in the mixture and therefore obtain the benefit desired from the precise amount of the drug or adjuvant. This is naturally most critical if one is prescribing modern drugs having a high potency and relatively small dosage.

We would add that, whilst it is probably not so important if non-specific adjuvants are being administered, it is

nevertheless more satisfactory to know that the correct dose of treated seed has been taken by the bird. We should also like to reiterate and to emphasise that the only certain means of ascertaining that the correct amount of medicated seed has been consumed is that these be given unmixed with other food. Further, birds that are ill may eat little, and it is essential that what they *do* eat be accurately medicated seed. Hence it has become possible for the first time satisfactorily to administer, by the oral route, specific drugs, including antibiotics, in precise dosage.

LABORATORIES FOR APPLIED
BIOLOGY, LTD.,
J. JACOBSON, Medical Adviser,
London, N.16

Losses When Prices are Reduced

SIR,—The following correspondence, which has passed between myself and a manufacturer of pharmaceutical specialities, should, I think, be brought to general notice:—

October 1959. *Manufacturer to myself:*

Please note that in reply to your inquiry about a rebate we regret that we are unable to offer you credit on stocks purchased before our recent price reductions became effective.

November 1959. *Self to manufacturer:*

Further to your curt refusal to allow any rebate I have pleasure in enclosing a letter, just received, which will show how other firms behave in similar circumstances.

September 6, 1960. *Self to manufacturer:*

Further to our letter of October 1959 we note that xxxxxx tablets are now to be similarly reduced in price. Your circular makes no mention of any facilities for claiming a refund and we trust this important matter has not again escaped your attention.

September 19, 1960. *Self to manufacturer:*

With reference to your letter refusing to make an allowance on xxxxxx tablets we enclose a letter from another firm showing you how these arrangements are made by ethical manufacturers.

May 8, 1961. *Self to manufacturer:*

We are in receipt of your circular and price list of May 5 announcing price reductions in two of your products.

We do not notice any arrangements for allowing a rebate on stocks held by pharmacists as is usual in these cases.

This matter was brought to your notice last year on September 6 when the same product was reduced in price and again on September 19 after your refusal to make an allowance to stockists.

It should not be necessary again to have to

draw your attention to the necessity of reimbursing those who have taken the trouble to keep your products in stock, but since you claim to be an "ethical" house we look forward to seeing you behave like one.

May 9, 1961. *Manufacturer to self:*

I have received your letter of May 8 and note your comments regarding the recent price reduction on xxxxxx and xxxxxx.

I regret that we are unable to offer you immediate credit but if, after June 30, you still have any stocks remaining which were purchased at the old price I shall be glad to hear from you.

May 10, 1961. *Self to manufacturer:*

In view of the unsatisfactory nature of your reply I propose to ask THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST to publish this correspondence, but before doing so I think you should be allowed to have second thoughts on your policy in relation to price reductions.

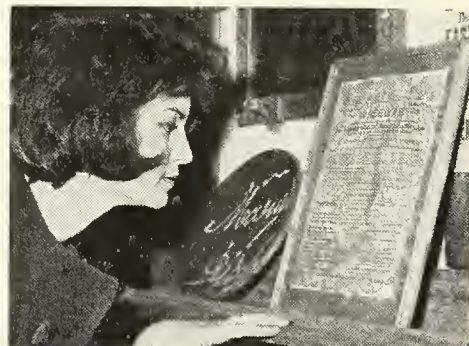
May 30, 1961. *Self to manufacturer:*

We should be obliged if you would indicate whether or not you propose to reply to our letter of May 10 about price reductions on ethical proprietaries.

June 1, 1961. *Manufacturer to self:*

I am in receipt of your letters dated May 10 and 30 with reference to the recent price reductions on xxxxxx and xxxxxx but I must advise you that I have nothing to add to my letter of May 9 on this subject, as our policy remains unchanged.

L. EDWARDS,
Superintendent Pharmacist,
Army and Navy Stores, Ltd.,
London, S.W.1



AT A U.S. MUSEUM IN BRITAIN: The kinds of things Americans used to buy at country stores over 100 years ago and some of the original advertisements are displayed at a country store in the recently opened American Museum in Britain, Bath, Somerset. One of the few products sold in those days and still well known in present-day Britain is Vaseline petroleum jelly. The Vaseline advertisement in the illustration is dated 1870.

SURGICAL STOCKINGS

**IF YOUR
CUSTOMER
REQUIRES
MODERATE
SUPPORT**



RECOMMEND THE NEW LASTONET LIGHTWEIGHT ELASTIC NET STOCKING

Lastosheer—These new surgical stockings are made of the finest, lightest, and most comfortable elastic net imaginable and are made to measure, thus providing your customer with perfect support. They are available within 3-5 days from receipt of your order and remember Lastosheer are made by Lastonet Products—the specialists in surgical hosiery.



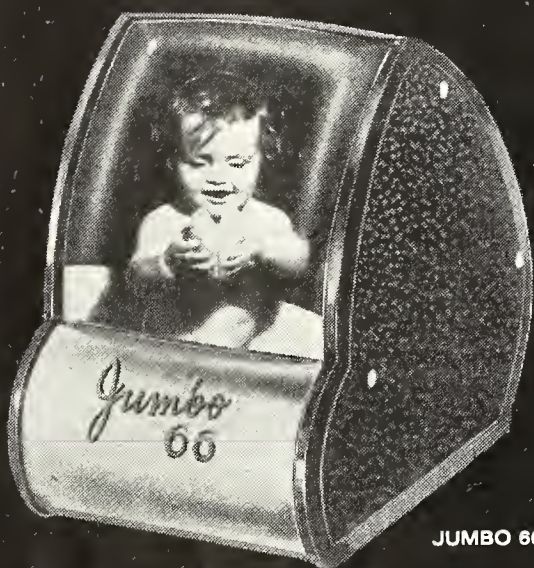
*Lastosheer can be supplied against
prescription under the N.H.S.*

LASTONET PRODUCTS LIMITED

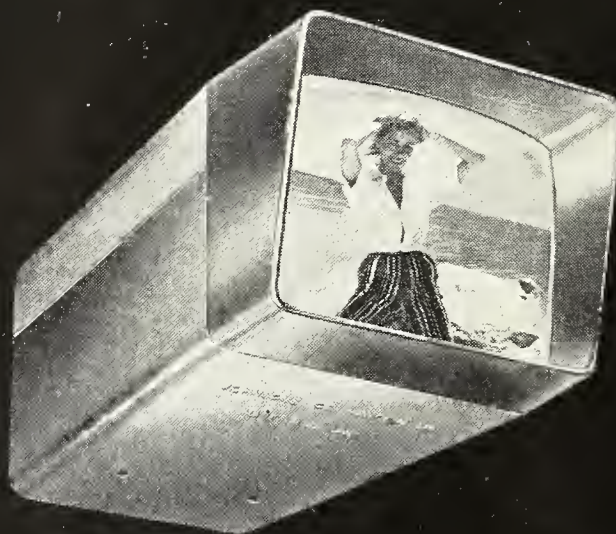
Carn Brea, Redruth, Cornwall



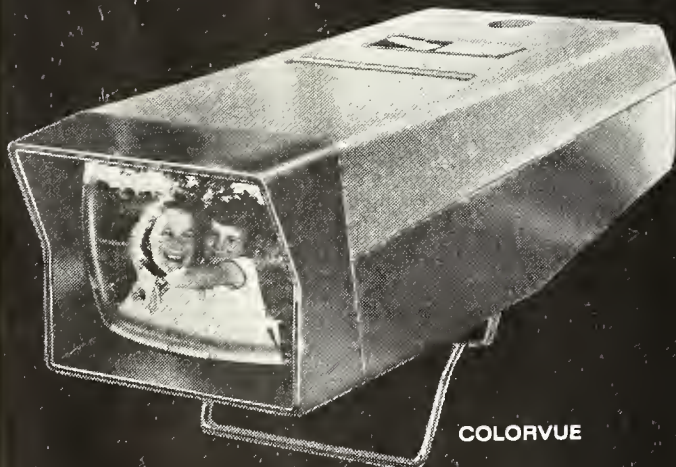
BIG, BRIGHT PROFITS from these Johnson viewers



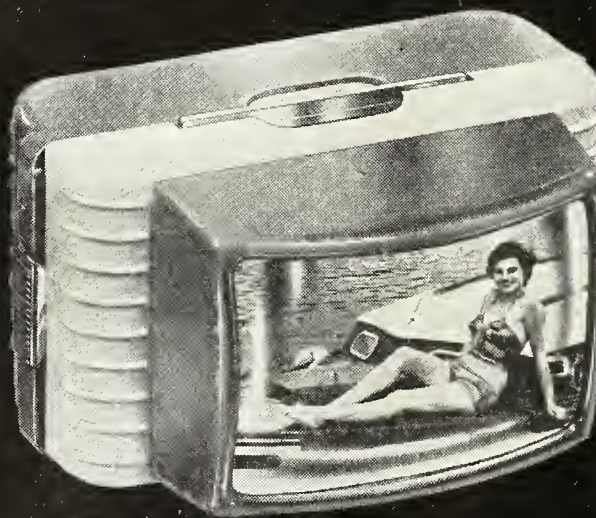
JUMBO 66



JUMBO 22



COLORVUE



JUMBO 35

CHECKED YOUR STOCKS LATELY? This is the season when thousands of photographers are taking millions of colour pictures. Right now they're looking for well-designed, reasonably-priced viewers that will show their transparencies big and bright. Johnson viewers. They are good-looking, sturdy and give years of trouble-free service. To display them is to sell them.

JUMBO 22 VIEWER 2 × 2 in. slides. 4 degrees of magnification. Battery operated, or mains transformer base.

JUMBO 35 VIEWER 'Big-picture' viewer for 35mm. transparencies. Picture magnified almost four times. Battery operated.

JUMBO 66 VIEWER Attractive, battery-operated viewer for 2½ in. square transparencies in 2¾ × 2¾ in. frames.

COLORVUE VIEWER Shows 2 × 2 in. slides brilliantly. With folding table support. Finger pressure operates light.

JOHNSONS
OF HENDON LTD

HENDON WAY, LONDON, N.W.4

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, JUNE 28: Slightly more trading was done in CRUDE DRUGS during the week though the orders were mainly for small lots.

CASCARA was firmer at origin because of a reported lack of new peel arriving at the collecting centres. Against the recent offerings at 210s. per cwt., c.i.f., the value is now put at 245s., c.i.f., subject to material being available. An effort has in the meantime been made to encourage further collection of the bark by offering higher payments to the collectors.

Only small lots of COPAIBA BALSAM were available at 10s. per lb. or 2s. up on previous rates. CANADA BALSAM was still unquoted. BUCHU has become a little firmer and it would appear that the seasonal upward trend has begun. Argentine HONEY was dearer but material from other sources was unchanged. SENEGA was offered for shipment at 18s. per lb., c.i.f. Most SPICES were unchanged from previous levels although some PEPPERS were lower at origin and TURMERIC was dearer. Chinese MENTHOL continued weak for shipment. Tinnevely hand-picked pods are scarce on the spot.

In ESSENTIAL OILS, Ceylon CITRONELLA was lower by one penny per lb. but Formosan at origin was twopence dearer. Brazilian PEPPERMINT eased by sixpence a lb. on the spot and by threepence for shipment.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETANILIDE. — Crystals. One-cwt. lots, 2s. 10d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 2s. 9d.

ALCIN. — Micro-crystalline, 14-lb. lots, 31s. 6d. per lb.

p-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID. — SODIUM, 17s. 6d. per kilo for 1,000-kilo lots.

ANTIMONY SALTS.—CHLORIDE SOL., B.P.C., 1934, carboys, 2s. 6½d. lb.; POTASSIUM TARTRATE, 7s. 6d. per lb.; SODIUM TARTRATE, 12s. 6d.

ARECOLINE.—Alkaloid, 51s. per oz.

ASPIRIN. — 5-cwt. lots (in kegs), 4s. 9d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 4s. 11d. CALCIUM SALT, 12s. 6d. per lb.

BARIUM SULPHATE. — B.P., 250-kilo lots, 3s. 3½d. per kilo.

BENTONITE.—B.P. about £770 per ton.

BENZOIC ACID.—One cwt., 2s. 11½d. per lb.; and SODIUM SALT, 2s. 9½d. per lb.

BENZYL BENZOATE. — B.P. in 1-ton lots, 4s. 6d. per lb.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

At the opening on Tuesday

Amsterdam..	Florins to £	10-02½-10-02½
Bombay ..	Shillings to rupee	1/5½-1/6½
Brussels ..	Francs to £	139-27-139-32
Copenhagen.	Kronor to £	19-32½-19-32½
Frankfurt ..	D Marks to £	11-09½-11-10
Hong Kong .	Shillings to \$	1/2½-1/3
Karachi ..	Shillings to rupee	1/5½-1/6½
Lisbon ..	Escudos to £	80-15-80-20
Malaya	Shillings to \$	2/3½-2/4
Milan	Lira to £	1,730½-1,731½
Montreal ..	Dollars to £	2-87½-2-88½
*New York ..	Dollars to £	2-78-2-82
Oslo	Kronor to £	19-99½-19-99½
Paris	Francs to £	13-67-13-67½
Stockholm ..	Kronor to £	14-39½-14-40
Zurich	Francs to £	12-04½-12-04½

*Bank of England official limits. Bank rate: 5 per cent. from December 8, 1960.

BROMIDES.—Crystals (per lb.):—

	1 cwt.	5 cwt.
	s. d.	s. d.
POTASSIUM	2 6	2 5
SODIUM	2 6	2 5
AMMONIUM	2 10	2 8½

Powder is three-halfpence per lb. more, packages free, carriage paid terms.

CAFFEINE.—ANHYDROUS, less than 50-kilo lots, 33s. 6d. per kilo; MONOHYDRATE, B.P., 34s.; CITRATE, 26s. kilo.

CANTHARADIN.—Per oz. 51s. for 4-oz. lots.

CARMINE.—70s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

CHALK.—Prepared powder B.P., £22 per ton for minimum 1-ton ex works.

CHARCOAL.—Medicinal activated, B.P.C., in 1-cwt. lots, £22 10s. per cwt.

CHLORAL HYDRATE. — One-cwt. lots, 4s. 6d. per lb.

CITRATES.—Per lb.:

	1 cwt.	5 cwt.
	s. d.	s. d.
SODIUM†	2 7½	2 6½
POTASSIUM†	2 10½	2 9
IRON AND AMMONIUM* ..	3 6½	3 5

†Powder 3d. per lb. more. *Scales 10d. per lb. more.

CITRIC ACID. — Domestic powder and crystals (in kegs) per cwt. 1-4-cwt. lots, 201s. per cwt. 5-19-cwt., 197s.; 1 ton, 196s. In paper bags, prices are 193s., 189s. and 188s., respectively.

CORTISONE. — One-kilo lots, ACETATE, 8s. 6d. to 9s. per gm. HYDROCORTISONE, ACETATE or ALCOHOL, 9s. per gm.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Home trade:—1-ton lots, 241s. per cwt.; 10-cwt., 242s.; 5-9-cwt., 243s.; 2-4 cwt., 244s.; 1-cwt., 245s. (If supplied in bags deduct 5s.).

CREOSOTE.—B.P. quality, ex beechwood, from 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per lb.

CRESOL.—B.P. quality, 7s. 9d. per gall. in 5-gall. lots.

DEXTROSE. — In bulk, MONOHYDRATE, £76 per ton, delivered; ANHYDROUS, £115 per ton.

DIGOXIN.—100-gm. lots, 78s. per gm.

FORMALDEHYDE.—B.P. solution, 5 drum lots, 755s. per ton in free drums, delivered.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.—Per lb. in 1-cwt. lots:—ACID, B.P.C., 20 per cent., 4s. 7d.; CALCIUM, soluble, B.P.C., 12s.; IRON, B.P.C., scale, 15s. 9d. and powder, 14s. 9d.; MAGNESIUM, soluble, B.P.C., 14s. 3d.; MANGANESE, B.P.C., 27s.; POTASSIUM, 50 per cent., B.P.C., 3s. 9d. and 75 per cent., B.P.C., 5s. 6d.; SODIUM, 50 per cent., 2s. 7d.; 75 per cent., 4s. 6d.; 100 per cent., 8s.

GUAIACOLS. — LIQUID B.P.C., 16s. per lb., for 1-cwt. lots; CRYSTALS, 15s. 9d.; CARBONATE, 18s.

HOMATROPINE. — 16-oz. lots (per oz.): ALKALOID, 30s. 6d.; HYDROBROMIDE, 24s. 6d.; HYDROCHLORIDE, 28s. 6d.; METHYLBROMIDE, 25s. 6d. 1-oz. rates are 1s. 6d. per oz. above those rates.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE. — 27.5 per cent. (by weight), £115 per ton; 35 per cent. £138 in returnable carboys.

ISOPRENALINE SULPHATE. — (Per gm.), 100-gm. lots, 1s. 6d.; 500-gm., 1s.; 1-kilo, 9d.

LACTIC ACID. — B.P. 4s. 5d. per lb. for 12-winchester lots and 4s. for 5-cwt. lots. Edible, 80 per cent. acid, 2s. 4d. per lb. for under 1-ton lots; 12 winchesters, 2s. 8d. per lb.

LACTOSE. — B.P., in 1-ton lots packed in 1-cwt. paper-lined sacks, £129 10s. per ton, delivered in the United Kingdom.

LEAD ACETATE.—B.P. crystals, 225s. per cwt.

OESTRADIOL.—MONOBENZOATE is 16s. per gm.

OLEIC ACID.—B.P. grade, £180 10s. per ton (£184 10s. single drum lots).

PANCREATIN.—B.P., 21s. per kilo for 25-kilo lots.

PHENAZONE.—Imported, 9s. 6d. per lb.

PHENYTOIN SODIUM.—One-cwt. lots, 23s. per lb.; less than 56-lb., 25s.

PICROTOXIN.—Per oz. 45s. 6d. (4-oz.).

PILOCARPINE.—In 2-kilo lots prices are: HYDROCHLORIDE, 1,013s. per kilo; NITRATE, 825s.

PREDNISOLONE.—Per gm. 17s. 6d.

PREDNISONE.—Per gm. 15s. 6d.

PROGESTERONE.—Price is 1s. 6d. per gm.

QUINIDINE.—For 15 kilos or 500 oz. or more:—

Home Trade	Per kilo	Per 100 oz.
QUINIDINE	s. d.	s. d.
SULPHATE	199 1	564 6
ALKALOID cryst. ..	260 8	739 1
ALKALOID precip. ..	263 9	747 9
HYDROCHLORIDE ..	223 0	632 1
HYDROBROMIDE ..	216 11	615 0
GLUCONATE	221 9	628 9

Prices include tins and cases and free delivery U.K.

SILVER SALTS.—PROTEIN, 1-cwt. lots, 8 per cent., 36s. 3d. per lb.; VITELLIN, 68s. 6d.

STREPTOMYCIN. — DIHYDRO or BASE, 10½d. per gm.

Industrial Chemicals, Solvents

ACETALDEHYDE. — The 100 per cent. is £122 per ton

ACETATES. — Per ton, spot 1-ton lots: AMYL (technical), £254 and B.S.S., £256. BUTYL, £169; ETHYL, £141; ISOPROPYL, £136.

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE. — 10-ton lots £126 per ton, delivered U.K. in returnable drums; 1-ton, £128.

ACETONE.—One-ton lots spot, £84 per ton in drums.

BENZOLE.—Thiophene-free, 9s. 3½d. per gall. for one 50-gall. barrel; pure 6s. 3½d. per gall.

N-BUTYL ALCOHOL. — 1-5-ton lots, £159 per ton and one-ton lots, £163 per ton. SECONDARY, £130.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE. — In 40-gall. drums, 1 ton and under 2 tons, £83 15s.; 4 tons and upwards, £82 5s.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL. — Technical grade (99 per cent.) in tank car lots from 4s. 8½d. to 4s. 10½d. per gall.; anhydrous in 45 gall. drum. lots is 7s. 3d. gall.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE. — One-ton lots, £138 10s. per ton.

NAPHTHALENE.—Nominal home contract prices per ton for phthalic makers are around £40; spot lots £60-£70 ex works. Refined flake or ball scarce at around £80 delivered.

PHthalATES. — Prices (per ton) one-ton lots: DIBUTYL, £206; DI-ISOBUTYL, £199; DI-ETHYL, £190 10s.; DI-METHYL, £182.

STEARATES. — Spot prices for minimum 1-ton lots:—ALUMINIUM (all grades), 253s. 6d. per cwt.; CALCIUM (precipitated), 243s. 6d.; LEAD (30 per cent.), 223s. 6d.; MAGNESIUM (standard), 272s. and (super-fine), 302s.; ZINC, 226s. to 286s. as to grade.

Crude Drugs

AGAR.—Kobé No. 1, 14s. 6d. per lb. in bond; shipment, 14s., c.i.f.

ALOES.—Cape primes, spot, 175s. per cwt.; shipment, 155s., c.i.f. Curaçao, spot, 480s.; shipment, 440s., c.i.f.

BALSAMS.—Per lb.: CANADA: Market bare and origin not quoting. COPAIBA: Spot, scarce at 10s., duty paid. PERU: Spot, 8s. 9d. in bond. TOLU (genuine as imported), 30s.; B.P., from 12s. to 17s. 6d. as to analysis.

BELLADONNA.—LEAVES, 1s. 9d. per lb., spot. Dutch for shipment (t.a. not quoted) 2s., c.i.f. Root, 0'65 per cent., 1s. 9d. per lb., spot.

BENZONIN.—Sumatra block, spot £20 to £28 as to quality

BUCHU.—Spot new crop, 4s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 4s., c.i.f.

CALABAR BEANS.—Spot, 2s. 3d. per lb.

CALAMUS.—Root, 100s. per cwt., spot, 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

CAMPOR.—B.P. powder, 3s. 10½d. per lb. in bond.

CARDAMOMS.—Aleppy greens, 13s. 6d. per lb., spot; shipment, 11s. 6d., c.i.f.

CASCARA.—Spot, 1960 peel, 260s. per cwt., shipment, 1961 peel, 245s., c.i.f. nominal.

CINNAMON QUILLS.—Shipment (c.i.f., per lb.) 4 O's, 5s. 3¼d.; 3 O's, 4s. 10¼d.; O, 4s. 7d.; quillings, 3s. 3¼d.; featherings, 1s. 6¼d.

COCHINEAL.—Black-brilliant, 11s. 6d. per lb., silver-grey 10s., spot; Peruvian silver-grey, 4s. 6d.

DIGITALIS.—*Purpurea* for shipment, old crop, 11d.; new crop, 2s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f.

ELEMI.—Spot, 2s. 1d. per lb. Shipment, 1s. 11d., c.i.f.

ERGOT.—Portuguese 7s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., for prompt shipment; spot, 8s.

FRANGULA.—Spot, 87s. 6d. per cwt.

GENTIAN.—Spot: French, 150s. per cwt.

GINGER.—African, spot, 175s.; new crop for shipment, 165s. per cwt., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 230s.; shipment, 215s., c.i.f. Cochin, shipment, 132s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 140s. (per cwt.).

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 142s. 6d. per cwt., spot; new crop, June-July shipment, 126s., c.i.f.

HENNA.—Indian, spot, 87s. 6d. per cwt.; shipment, 62s. 6d., c.i.f.

HONEY.—Australian light amber, 102s. 6d. to 107s. 6d. per cwt. and medium amber, 96s. to 98s. Argentine, 112s. to 115s. Jamaican, 115s. to 120s.; Canadian clover, 145s. to 150s., all ex warehouse.

IPECACUANHA.—For shipment, c.i.f., per lb.—Costa Rican, 66s.; Matto Grosso, 50s.; Colombian, 49s. 6d. to 53s. Spot: Matto Grosso, 53s. 6d.; Colombian, 54s.

JUNIPER BERRIES.—Italian, 100s. per cwt.; German, 120s

KARAYA.—No. 1 gum, spot 325s. per cwt. nominal; No. 2, 225s.

LANOLIN.—ANHYDROUS B.P., is from 170s. to 175s. per cwt. in 1-ton lots and HYDROUS, B.P., 150s., free drums, delivered.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 2s. 9d. per lb.

LINSEED.—Whole, 70s. to 75s. per cwt.; crushed, 105s.

LIQUORICE.—Natural root: Persian on the spot, 40s. per cwt.; Anatolian, 60s. Block juice: Anatolian from 190s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 392s. to 470s. per cwt.

LOBELIA HERB.—American spot, 8s. 9d. per lb. Dutch not offering.

LYCOPodium.—Indian 15s. per lb., spot. Russian not quoted.

MACE.—Whole pale blade, 22s. per lb., spot.

MENTHOL.—Chinese: spot, 82s. per lb., duty paid; shipment, 69s., c.i.f. Brazilian, 46s. in bond, shipment, 43s., c.i.f. Formosan, 48s., in bond; shipment, 46s. 6d., c.i.f.

MERCURY.—About £67 per flask of 76-lb.

NUTMEGS.—West Indian 80's 12s. per lb., spot: sound unassorted, 8s. 9d.; defectives, 6s. 6d.

NUX VOMICA.—Shipment (per cwt.). Cochin 70s., c.i.f.; Madras, 65s., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL.—Spot: Sweet ribbon 1s. 10d. per lb.; bitter quarters: West Indian 11d.; Spanish, 1s.; bitter ribbon, 1s. 3d.

ORRIS ROOT.—Florentine, 335s. per cwt.

PAPAIN.—Tanganyikan, 14s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., for grade one; spot 15s. Congo, 12s. 6d., c.i.f. Ceylon brown, 15s., c.i.f.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak, spot, 3s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 7½d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, spot, 3s. 3½d.; shipment, 3s. 1½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, 400s. per cwt. spot, and 395s., c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT.—Dutch whole leaves, 3s. per lb., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—Spot, 560s. cwt.; shipment, 500s., f.o.b.

PODOPHYLLUM.—*Emodi* nominal; *Peltatum*, 435s. per cwt.

PYRETHRUM.—Extract, minimum 25 per cent. w/w pyrethrins, 75s. per lb. for small lots.

QUILLAIA.—Shipment, 175s. per cwt., c.i.f.; spot nominal.

RHUBARB.—Chinese small rounds from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per lb. on the spot.

SARSAPARILLA.—Jamaican native red spot, 2s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 1d., c.i.f.

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.). ANISE.—Cyprian, 200s., spot. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 137s. 6d., duty paid. CELERY.—Indian, 165s., spot; shipment, 162s. 6d., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan, 130s., duty paid; shipment, 115s., c.i.f. Indian bold spot, 115s.; shipment, 91s. 6d., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Indian, 175s. spot; shipment, 165s., c.i.f. Iranian, 165s., duty paid; shipment, 132s. 6d., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian, 97s. 6d. spot; shipment now 87s. 6d., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese, 105s., duty paid. Indian spot, 105s.; shipment, 92s. 6d., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 90s., duty paid; shipment, 76s. 6d., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, 57s. 6d. to 85s., according to quality.

SENEGA.—Spot, 20s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 18s., c.i.f.

SENNA.—*Tinnevelly* LEAVES, prime No. 1 cleared; f.a.q. No. 3, 11d. PODS: manufacturing (f.a.q.), 11d. and hand-picked, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. *Alexandria* pods: Manufacturing, 1s. 6d.; hand-picked, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

SHELLAC.—F.O.T.N., 200s. per cwt.; No. 1, 220s.; F.O., 235s. to 285s. spot.

SLIPPERY ELM.—Bark, 3s. 6d. lb. landed value.

SQUILL.—White 75s. to 85s. per cwt. spot, as to holder.

STRAMONIUM.—Indian LEAVES 60s. per cwt. spot. Dutch 0'5 per cent. alkaloid, 93s., c.i.f.

STYRAX.—Spot, 25s. 9d. per lb., shipment, 24s., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para spot, 6s. per lb. Shipment nominal. Angostura 11s.

TRAGACANTH.—No. 1 ribbon, £145 to £150 per cwt. No. 2, £135 to £140.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger on spot 120s. per cwt.; shipment, 115s., c.i.f., quoted.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Spot: Belgian, whole (max. 2½ per cent. sand) for prompt shipment, 145s., c.i.f. Dutch old crop cleared.

VANILLIN.—Rates (per lb.) are now:—5-cwt. lots, 22s. 3d.; 1-cwt., 22s. 6d.; 56-lb., 22s. 9d.; small quantities, 23s.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND.—Moroccan, 66s. per lb., duty paid.

AMBER.—Rectified on the spot, 1s. 6d. per lb.

ARACHIS.—Spot, 2-5 ton lots naked ex mill, £153 per ton.

BAY.—West Indian short on the spot, prices nominal.

BERGAMOT.—Spot, from 72s. 6d. per lb.

CADE.—Spanish, 3s. 6d. per lb. for drum lots.

CAJUPUT.—Spot from 10s. per lb.

CAMPOR, WHITE.—Chinese, 1s. 6d. per lb. in bond; 1s. 5d., c.i.f.

CANANGA.—Spot, from 37s. 6d. per lb.

CARAWAY.—Imported oil, 33s. 6d. per lb.

CARDAMOM.—From 330s. per lb. for English-distilled and 260s. for imported.

CASSIA.—Short with prices nominal.

CASTOR.—Home produced B.P. oil, spot, £160 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

CELERY SEED.—Dutch oil, 90s. per lb. and Chinese, 65s.

CHAMOMILE.—Smalls 800s. per lb.

CINNAMON.—From quillings, best English-distilled is 50s. per oz.; other B.P. oils from 165s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, spot, 9s. 6d. per lb.; Seychelles, 7s., spot.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon, spot, 6s. 4½d.; shipment, 6s. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan, spot, 6s. 9d., in bond; shipment, 6s. 8d., c.i.f.

CORIANDER.—B.P. oil, 52s. 6d. per lb., spot.

CUBEB.—Small spot supplies of imported are 65s. per lb.; English, 90s.

CUMIN.—Imported oil, 90s. per lb.; English-distilled, 120s.

DILL.—Imported, 38s. 6d. per lb., spot.

FENNEL.—Spanish sweet, spot, 10s. per lb.

GINGER.—Imported: Jamaican, 130s. per lb.; Chinese, 72s. 6d., duty paid.

JUNIPER.—B.P.C. 1949 oil is from 15s. per lb. on the spot. English-distilled, 150s. JUNIPER WOOD, from 5s.

LIME.—West Indian distilled, 50s. per lb. on the spot.

OLIVE.—Spot, 19s. 3d. to 20s. 3d. per gall. in drums ex wharf; shipment, £190-£205 per 1,000 kilos, f.o.b. Spanish port.

PEPPERMINT.—*Arvensis*: Chinese spot, 38s.; shipment, 35s., c.i.f. Brazilian spot, 15s. 6d.; June-July shipment, 14s. 9d., c.i.f. *Piperita*: Italian, 48s. per lb., spot. American from 30s. to 38s. per lb. as to make.

PINE.—*Pumilionis* on the spot is 15s. per lb.; *sylvestris*, 5s.; Siberian (*abietis*), 15s.

SANDALWOOD.—Mysore 155s. to 160s. per lb. East Indian 152s. 6d. to 155s.

SPEARMINT.—American oil on the spot 30s. per lb

YLANG YLANG.—Spot, 37s. 6d. per lb.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, JUNE 27: STRYCHNINE prices of \$1.30 to \$1.45 per oz. for the SULPHATE were reported to be subject to shading in the face of a limited demand. TOLU BALSAM has advanced by another 15 cents to \$4.50 a lb. because of a tight supply position. Quiet demand brought AGAR, No. 1 Kobé, down 20 cents to \$2.75 per lb. Higher per lb. among ESSENTIAL OILS were Californian LEMON at \$3.90, up 15 cents; LEMONGRASS at \$2.70, up 10 cents; and Spanish ROSEMARY at \$1.20, up eight cents. Lower per lb. were BOIS DE ROSE at \$1.65, down five cents, NUTMEG, \$9, down 50 cents; and East Indian SANDALWOOD, \$26, down \$1.

TELEVISION

Figures in the columns represent number of appearances of the product during the week.

July 9-15	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales	South	N.E.	Anglia	Ulster	Westward
1-2 Spray	4	..	..	..
Aidex	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alka-Seltzer	..	10	14	11	5	5	6	4	5	2
Anadin	..	4	4	4	1	5	1	..	4	..
Andrex	3	..	3	..	..	3	3
Anne French	1	..	..	..	..	..
Askit powders	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aspro	..	5	4	4	6	4	8	4	4	5
Bisodol	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Body Mist	..	3	2	1	2	1	2	..	..	..
Bristow shampoo	..	3	5	3	2	3	2	..	1	2
Brylcreem	..	2	3	3	4	3	2	3	4	3
Coldrex	..	2	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	3
Cooper's acrosols	..	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3
Delrosa	3	1	..
Delsey	..	3	3	3	..	4	5	3	3	4
Dramal	..	1	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	2
Elliman's foot cream	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eno's fruit salt	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Euthymol	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ex-Lax	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..
Freezone	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
Immac	..	3	3	1	2	4	3	..	3	1
Imperial Leather soap	..	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
Ingram shaving cream	..	3	3	4	3	2	3	3	4	4
Kleenex	..	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	3
Loxene hair cream	..	1	2	2	4	3	4	2	2	2
Macleans tooth-paste	..	1	2	1	2	3	4	8	4	3
Mark Vardy	..	3	3	..	2	1	1	2	3	2
Milk of Magnesia tablets	..	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
Mum deodorant	..	2	1	2	3	3	3	2	..	3
Nivea Cream	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nonocal 900	5	..	..	..	..
Phillips tooth-paste	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poppet	2	..	..	..	..	..
Pretty Quick	5	..	..	..	..	..
Q-tips	3	..	..	..	..
Rinstead pastilles	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	..
Saxin	4	4	..	4	4	4
Schick shavers	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sek	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silvikrin pure hair cream	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
shampoo	..	4	2	3	4	2	4	1	3	4
Smokies	..	3	3	5	4	3	5	3	3	3
Span shampoo	2	..	1	..	..
Star spray	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
Vosene	..	3	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	..
Winspray	1	1	1	1	..	1



INGENIOUS AND ELEGANT: Clever use is made in the display outer illustrated of cut-outs and folds. The hand that appears to be holding an edge of the lid is actually a shape cut into it. When the lid is opened it is twice folded to make a "solid" edge carrying the product title and a slogan. The fingers, cut from the part nearer the hinge, and the thumb and palm, from the part remote from the hinge, are folded into the plane of the solid edge, echoing a hand on the wrapper of each tale pad. The product, Richardson's tale pads, is distributed in Great Britain by Jackel & Co., Ltd., 247a St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PUBLICATIONS
Medical Propaganda

Manufacturers' leaflets, folders, booklets, etc., directed to doctors but available to pharmacists. **BRITISH SCHERING, LTD.**, 229 Kensington High Street, London, W.8: "The depression tranquilliser . . . Leviton" (4-p. folder).

GEIGY PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD., Wythenshawe, Manchester, 23: "Anturan . . . chronic gout, Butazolidin . . . acute gout," "Butazolidin . . . non-hormonal antirheumatic agent," "Tofranil . . . thymoleptic specific therapy for the depressive states" (4-p. folders and envelopes); "Dosulfon . . . low-dosage mixed sulphonamide," "Sedestran . . . for relief of menopausal disorders," "Taoril . . . for relief of cough," "Teevex . . . an antipruritic with antihistamine for symptomatic relief in all forms of pruritus" (booklets).

PHARMETHICALS (LONDON), LTD. (Schering, A.G., Berlin, Germany), Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex: "Leucorrhoea? . . . try Flurymal first," "Threatened or habitual abortion . . . Primolut depot" (folders); "Scheriproct" (blotter).

ROCHE PRODUCTS, LTD., 15 Manchester Square,

London, W.1: "Gantrisin . . . in urinary tract infections," "Taractan . . . in depressive states," "Taractan . . . in peptic ulcer," "Thephorin . . . hayfever relief without drowsiness" (4-p. folders).

PRESS ADVERTISING

DOMESTOS, LTD., College Works, Albion Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne: Sqczy. In 113 provincial newspapers, women's journals, July-September. **ENGLISH GRAINS CO., LTD.**, Shobnall Road, Burton-on-Trent: Yestamin. In local newspapers.

GOLDEN, LTD., 7 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1: Color-Glo. In *Woman*, *Woman's Own*, *Woman's Realm*, *Woman and Beauty*, *She*, *Everywoman*, *Honey*, *Modern Woman*, *Woman's Mirror*, *Daily Mirror*, *Sunday Pictorial*.

KIMBERLY-CLARK, LTD., Larkfield, Maidstone, Kent; Kotex. In *Woman*, *Woman's Own*, *Modern Miss*.

MOORE MEDICAL PRODUCTS, LTD., 64 Gloucester Place, London, W.1: Q-tips. In local newspapers (Southern television area) and national magazines of interest to mothers and children's nurses.

THORNTON & ROSS, LTD., Linthwaite, Huddersfield: Zoflora. In *Woman* and other women's magazines.



RECEIVING HER PRIZE: Mrs. Findlay receives from Mr. Lock her £750 cheque in a recent competition open to users of Wrights coal-tar soap. Also in the picture are Messrs. V. T. Kelly (sales director, Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.) and R. C. Hall (an executive).

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Sunday, July 2

LONDON CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, West Surrey Golf Club, Meeting.

Tuesday, July 4

SURREY PHARMACEUTICAL COMMITTEE, Wilson's café, Grove Road, Sutton, at 8 p.m. Contractors' meeting addressed by Mr. V. C. R. Gude (chairman, Surrey Pharmaceutical Committee).

Thursday, July 6

SURREY PHARMACEUTICAL COMMITTEE, Kingston hotel, Kingston-on-Thames, at 8 p.m. Contractors' meeting addressed by Mr. V. C. R. Gude (chairman, Surrey Pharmaceutical Committee).

Friday, July 7

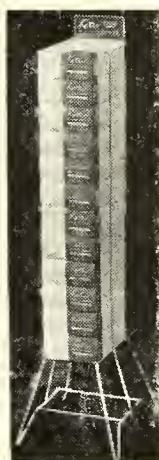
COUNTY OF LONDON, PHARMACEUTICAL COMMITTEE, Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1, at 8 p.m. Contractors' meeting addressed by Mr. A. Aldington (a member of the Central N.H.S. (Chemist-Contractors') Committee).

SOVIET TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, Earls Court, London.

Advance Information

NATIONAL BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION, Olympia, London, W.14, October 3-11.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, City Hall, Sheffield. Representatives' meeting, July 17-20. Clinical meeting, July 20-22. Scientific Exhibition, July 17-22.



DISPLAYED TO SELL:

Display stand for the Spraydex household spray products of Copydex, Ltd., 1 Torquay Street, London, W.2. A new self-service "dispenser" for Rennie's indigestion tablets. The unit holds twelve packs of twenty-five. "Streamlined" merchandiser available from Kimberly-Clark, Ltd., Larkfield, Maidstone, Kent, for Kotex. It holds twelve boxes but is only 11½ x 14 in. at the widest point of the base, is just under 4 ft. high and weighs 4 lb. without the boxes. Single-bottle stand available from Rose Kin-Ora Sales Co. (L. Rose & Co., Ltd.), Grosvenor Road, St. Albans, Hertfordshire, for Rose's lime juice. Its West Indian Island theme depicts the carefree gatherers of the limes.

NOTES ON NEW MEDICAMENTS

MYDRILATE. — *Chemistry:* 2-dimethylaminoethyl- α -1-hydroxycyclopentyl- α -phenyl acetate hydrochloride, or cyclopentolate. This compound, when instilled into the eye, produces a very rapid paralysis of accommodation, but recovery is complete in about twenty-four hours. The cycloplegic action thus differs markedly in duration from that of atropine, with which the effect may persist for three days. Other cycloplegic drugs include homatropine and hyoscine, which also have a relatively short action, and lachesine, which has an effect midway between homatropine and atropine. Cyclopentolate is also available as Cyclogyl.

OSPOLOT. — *Chemistry:* Tetrahydro-2-*p*-sulphamoyl-phenyl-1,2-thiazine 1,1-dioxide. The substance is one of a series of *N*-aryl compounds with varying types of activity on the central nervous system—compounds that include sedatives, stimulants and anticonvulsants. Of the latter, Ospolot has been found to have the highest therapeutic index, and electroshock experiments have indicated that it has a high margin of safety. Chemically it differs sharply from other anticonvulsants, particularly in the presence of a sulphur atom attached to each six-membered ring and a C-N linkage between the rings. (Phethenylate also contains a sulphur atom in one of two five-membered rings to which a phenyl group is attached, but otherwise has no relationship to Ospolot.) The drug is of little value in petit mal, and in that effect may be grouped with other drugs such as phenytoin (Epanutin, Eptoin) and primidone (Mysoline), which are mainly effective in grand mal.

POTABA + 6. — *Constituents:* Potassium *p*-aminobenzoate and pyridoxine hydrochloride. Aminobenzoic acid, once known as vitamin H, is one of the less important constituents of the vitamin B complex, and has an influence on growth and lactation in various animals. It is present in small amounts in many foods, and may take part in various biological systems. The drug has been used in rheumatoid arthritis, respiratory insufficiency, and in sun-screening preparations. It is well known as a bacterial growth factor in connection with sulphonamide therapy. Pyridoxine, or vitamin B₆, is essential for nutrition, as it forms part of an enzyme system concerned with the utilisation of amino-acids and fats and is associated with normal functioning of the adrenal cortex. Potassium *p*-aminobenzoate is present with potassium salicylate in Pabalate (sodium free); pyridoxine is present with a number of unrelated compounds in products such as Nidoxital, Duactin, Tropenal, Debendox, Lipostabil and Arterochol.

SOLCOSERYL. — *Constitution:* A protein-free filtrate of the hamolysed blood of young calves. The solution contains a variety of aminoketo- and oxy-acids, deoxyribosides, purines and polypeptides. Some of these peptides are not found in normal blood. This blood extract has the power of increasing the oxygen uptake of cells, but so far it has not been possible to link that action with any known and identifiable constituent. An increase in oxygen absorption and cell respiration improves the metabolic utilisation of available oxygen, and thus accelerates tissue repair and relieves circulatory insufficiency. A tissue extract used in peripheral circulatory dysfunction is available as Padutin.

TRILOCAN. — *Constituents:* Prednisolone, amethocaine, amylocaine and benzalkonium chloride. This product represents a combination of anti-inflammatory, antiseptic and local anaesthetic compounds and is designed to deal with the major factors of many skin conditions. Other dermatological preparations containing an anti-inflammatory steroid in association with other drugs (excluding antibiotics) are represented by Barquinol (hydrocortisone, iodochlorhydroxyquinoline); Dequalone P (prednisolone, dequalinium chloride); Jadit H (hydrocortisone, salicylic acid, *N*-butyl-4-chloro-2-hydroxybenzamide); Scheriproct (prednisolone, dibucaine, hexachlorophene, elemizole hydrochloride) and Vioform-Hydrocortisone (hydrocortisone, iodochlorhydroxyquinoline).

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," June 21
Therapeutic compositions and the manufacture thereof. Upjohn Co. 874,586.

Amphetamine barbiturates and compositions thereof. Miles Laboratories, Inc. 874,520.

Polynuclear quinone derivatives. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 874,770.

Antibacterial agents. Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd. 874,414-16.

Stabilisation of trichloroethylene and stabilising agent therefor. Sicedison, S.p.A. 874,491.

Benzimidazoles. CIBA, Ltd. 874,588.

Reserpine acid esters and process for their manufacture. CIBA, Ltd. 874,590.

Process for the manufacture of dialkyl, di-haloalkyl and di-alkoxyalkyl dichlorovinyl phosphates. CIBA, Ltd. 874,556.

Manufacture of 2-hydroxynaphthalene-3-sulphonic acid and certain salts and amides thereof. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 874,567.

Steroid compounds and processes for their preparation. Laboratoires Français de Chimiotherapie. 874,779.

Method for the production of ketosteroid compounds. Soc. Farmaceutici Italia. 874,572.

Process for the manufacture of unsaturated alcohols and acyl derivatives thereof. Hoffman-La Roche & Co., A.G. 874,581.

Steroid compound and processes for its production. Laboratoires Français de Chimiotherapie. 874,781.

Composition having insect repelling properties. J. W. Chapman. 874,565.

Insecticidal and acaricidal powders. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 874,408.

Suture package. American Cyanamid Co. 874,699.

British patent specifications are obtainable (price 3s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," June 14

For safety razor blades and devices for holding and dispensing safety razor blades (8)

KRONA, B797,462, by Ever-Ready, Inc., New York, 1, U.S.A.

For appliances for reeling, regenerating, coating, cleaning and marking cinematographic films (9)

DRYPUR, 810,382, by Erich Hausdorf, Ottawa, 4, Canada.

For photographic apparatus and instruments; photographic projecting and enlarging apparatus; and parts and fittings (9)

MAGNIFAX, 814,090, by Meopta Národní, Podnik, Prerov, Czechoslovakia.

For electro-medical apparatus (10)

Device with word PYE, 800,472, by Pye, Ltd., Cambridge.

For all goods (10)

VERNAID, 817,659, by Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston, Lancs.

For brushes (21)

FLEXY, 801,814, by Flexy Brushes, Ltd., Glossop, Derby.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," June 21

For detergents in stick form (1)

"1001" FLICKSTICK, B808,651, by P.C. Products (1001), Ltd., Salford, 7, Lancs.

For perfumes, cosmetics and non-medicated toilet preparations (3)

KISS-N-TELL, 816,971, by Grecaux, Ltd., London, N.W.9.

For parasiticides, insecticides, miticides and larvicides, all for animals (5)

RUELENE, 797,278, by Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Michigan, U.S.A.

For deodorant preparations (5)

EAU DU LUNDI, B799,198, by County Laboratories, Brentford, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical products (5)

PENNAC, 808,819, by Guigoz, S.A., Vuadens, Canton of Fribourg, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)

ACLUTON, 810,069, by Union International Co., Ltd., London, E.C.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

TRANQUIN, 815,074, HAYPHRYN, 819,060, by Winthrop Group, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

For veterinary preparations in bar form (5)

VIT-A-BAR, 818,303, by Fitz Hugh & Carr, Nottingham.

For all goods (5)

FERSAC, SOLUVONE, 818,888-89, by Distillers Co. (Biochemicals), Ltd., Liverpool, 24.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

SEDUTAIN, 818,895, by Key Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Miami, 37, Florida, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of coughs (5)

COFEX, 819,058, by Winthrop Group, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

For portable film-viewing apparatus (9)

EXECUGRAF, 814,255, by Execugraf Corporation, Los Angeles, 48, California, U.S.A.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

PER BUDGERIGARS. Experiences with. *Vet. Rec.*, June 24.

OPTICAL ROTATORY DISPERSION. *Endeavour*, July.

NUCLEOLUS of the cell nucleus. *Endeavour*, July.

SORBITANS. Practical uses of, in compounding. *Can. pharm. J.*, June.

ISATIN BETA-THIOSEMICARBAZONE. Derivatives of, with anti-viral chemotherapeutic activity against *Ectromelia* infection. *Nature*, June 24.

PROTEINS of hen's egg yolk. *Nature*, June 24.

VISKING TUBING. A factor associated with, capable of antagonising insulin. *Nature*, June 24.

CALCIUM and MAGNESIUM CONTENTS of various secretions entering the digestive tracts of sheep. *Nature*, June 24.

CHROMATOGRAPHY and IONOPHORESIS. A new technique of, on ion-exchange paper. Separation of a mixture of promazine, quinine, sulphacetamide and acetophenetidin. *Nature*, June 24.

FORMAMIDASE in mycobacteria and its use in differentiating saprophytic from other mycobacteria. *Nature*, June 24.

NOREPINEPHRINE [noradrenaline]. Role of ganglionic norepinephrine in sympathetic synaptic transmission. *Science*, June 9.

FILTRATION. High-rate laboratory filtration with Büchner funnels. *Science*, June 9.

PHENFORMIN as adjuvant oral therapy in diabetes. *Brit. med. J.*, June 24.

BARIUM studies in the aged. *Brit. med. J.*, June 24.

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE. Mechanism and significance of. *Brit. med. J.*, June 24.

DIMETHYLDIGUANIDE in the treatment of diabetic children. *Lancet*, June 24.

ORGANOPHOSPHORUS INSECTICIDES. Psychiatric sequelae of chronic exposure to. *Lancet*, June 24.

WILLS

MR. G. N. W. BUCKINGHAM, M.P.S., 61 Frederick Road, Aston, Birmingham, 6, left £42,697 (£42,479 net).

MR. W. W. CRANSHAW, F.P.S., Westfield, Bromley Road, Bingley, Yorks, left £2,166 (£2,068 net).

MR. I. M. DAVID, M.P.S., 14 York Place, Barry, Glam, left £6,928 (£6,789 net).

MR. F. P. DENNIS, M.P.S., 195 College Road, Norwich, Norfolk, left £4,334 (£3,220 net).

SIR ROGER DUNCALFE, Greystones, Western Avenue, Branksome Park, Poole, Dorset (former chairman of the British Standards Institution, and past-chairman and president of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers), left £130,485 (£128,172 net).

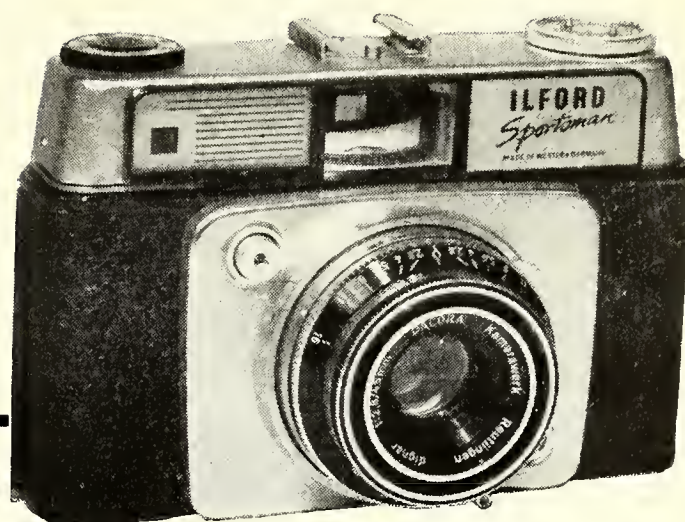
MR. V. FIELDEN, M.P.S., 15 The Parade, Beynon Road, Carshalton, Surrey, left £4,025 (£3,613 net).

MR. A. T. FRENCH, M.P.S.I., North Street, New Ross, co. Wexford, left estate in England and the Republic of Ireland valued at £20,662.

MR. A. FULTON, M.P.S., 25 Farnham Avenue, Hassocks, Sussex, left £8,037 (£6,185 net).

MR. W. HEBGIN, M.P.S., 15 Roseacre Road, Welling, Kent, left £4,863 (£4,322 net).

MR. E. MARGERRISON, M.P.S., The Poplars, Holyhead Road, Oakengates, Salop, left £17,515 (£17,401 net).



Top value at this price—

ILFORD

SPORTSMAN RANGEFINDER

35mm CAMERA

An irresistible bargain at £19. 19. 11 . . . that's the Sportsman Rangefinder with coated $f/2.8$ lens, Pronto 4-speed, flash - synchronised shutter with delayed-action setting, and coincidence-type coupled rangefinder. You can safely assure your customers that there is no keener camera pricing in Britain. Here are three more in the Sportsman range.

- **ILFORD SPORTSMAN VARIO**
- $f/2.8$ lens. 3-speed shutter, flash-synchronised.
- Rapid lever film-wind. Eye-level finder with
- luminous guide lines. £11. 19. 6.
- **ILFORD SPORTSMAN PRONTO**
- $f/2.8$ lens. 4-speed shutter, flash-synchronised, d/a
- release. £15. 15. 0.
- **ILFORD SPORTSMAN PRONTOR SVS**
- $f/2.8$ lens. 10-speed light-value shutter with 'X' and
- 'M' synchronisation and d/a release. £18. 17. 6.
- *Leather E.R. case £2. 3. 7. De luxe case £3. 1. 0.*
- **Best camera value in Britain!**

ILFORD

STAPHYLOCOCCAL SUPERINFECTIONS

"Patients in hospital who have had an operation, and a course of 'broad-spectrum' antibiotics, sometimes develop diarrhoea which may be severe and even fatal."

Lancet Annotations, 25th February, 1961

ENPAC

LACTOBACILLUS ACIDOPHILUS PREPARATION

For the prophylaxis and treatment of staphylococcal super infections.

"It was found that the staphylococci increased in both groups at the beginning of antibiotic treatment. Staphylococci continued to increase in the patients taking the antibiotic alone, but in those taking 'ENPAC' there was a pronounced drop in numbers."

Gordon D., Macrae J., & Wheeler D. M. W. Lancet—May 4th, 1957. pp. 899—901

WILTS UNITED DAIRIES LIMITED • NUTRITION DEPARTMENT • TROWBRIDGE • WILTS



NUCTA *Bonnie* SHAMPOO

The new formula liquid cream shampoo, packed for individual use in an entirely new type of plastic container—an upstanding tubette gaily coloured with a tartan motif and representing a definite step forward as regards both pack and product.

CREAMY AND FRAGRANT
SUITABLE FOR ALL TYPES OF HAIR

RETAIL PRICE
PER TUBETTE **9d**

The formula for NUCTA BONNIE SHAMPOO is balanced to give a rich creamy lather and emolliency, with no trace of harsh after-effects. It contains special ingredients to ensure extra cleansing and tonic action on the scalp resulting in added beauty for the hair. No other shampoo leaves hair so soft, lustrous and sparkling.

The tubettes of NUCTA BONNIE SHAMPOO are so attractive that when displayed on the counter, customers cannot resist reaching for them in admiration—and at 9d. per tubette, it's a sure sale every time. Packed in cartons of 3 dozen.

TRADE PRICE 5/2 PER DOZEN (PLUS PURCHASE TAX)

AVAILABLE FROM YOUR USUAL WHOLESALER OR DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS OF NUCTA PRODUCTS
STEWART, GOODALL & DUNLOP LTD., 121a PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

Retail Price 2'6

**Profit 10d on
best terms**

Women will buy
this white polythene pack
from September onwards

TWELVE
Mimosent

LUXURY IN SANI-PROTECTION

with a special deodorant

Softer · Whiter · Greater Absorbency

**Large Scale Advertising
in Women's Magazines**

Special Sales Aids

Attractive Trade Terms

Made and distributed by Dalmas Limited · Leicester

Stock and display **AMBRE SOLAIRE**

Europe's biggest selling Sun Tan Oil

Nation-wide Ambre Solaire Advertising
will reach millions every week
throughout the summer months

Dominating advertisements in

DAILY EXPRESS

DAILY TELEGRAPH

DAILY MAIL

SUNDAY TIMES



Ambre Solaire Aerosols
Packed in half dozens only,
6 Mousse, 6 Oil,
or 3 Oil and 3 Mousse

AMBRE SOLAIRE OIL AEROSOL

The famous Ambre Solaire Oil packed in an easy to use, long-lasting aerosol, gives the quickest, deepest tan without burning.

Trade Price 91/- per doz. aerosols, plus tax.

Retail price 15/- per aerosol.

AMBRE SOLAIRE MOUSSE AEROSOL

Ambre Solaire in an easy to spread mousse (cream) form, especially suitable for those with sensitive skins.

Trade price 91/- per doz. aerosols, plus tax.

Retail price 15/- per aerosol.



AMBRE SOLAIRE BOTTLE

The sun tan oil that gives the deepest, quickest tan without burning.

Trade price 44/- per doz. bottles, plus tax.

Retail price 7/3d per bottle.

This popular bottle . . . so familiar to the millions of British visitors to the Continent will again be a fast seller throughout the summer. Order Stock Now!

AMBRE SOLAIRE

Gives the quickest, deepest tan without burning

Manufactured and distributed by GOLDEN LIMITED, 7 Grosvenor Street, London W.1. Hyde Park 1671

BRITAIN'S FASTEST SELLING RAT BAIT

SOREXA Plus

now packs
a **DOUBLE
PUNCH!**



**NEW FORMULA MEANS
DOUBLE KILLING POWER!**

Sorex the original British Warfarin Rat Bait has a new formula. Increased Warfarin Content with added attractant now means even surer extermination.

**NEW PACK MEANS
DOUBLE SALES APPEAL!**

The familiar square black pack has been re-styled to give it maximum customer appeal

Heavy National advertising breaks soon!

**ORDER
NOW!**

FOR DELIVERY
LATER



4oz.
10/- per doz.
retailing at
1/3 ea.



1lb.
2/4
retailing at
3/6.



3lb.
5/4
retailing at
8/-.



7lb.
10/8
retailing at
16/-.



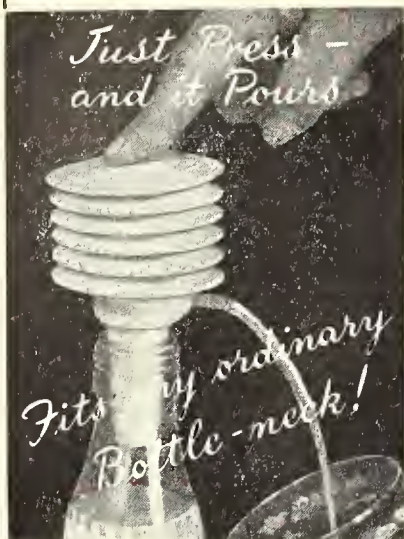
28lb.
32/-
retailing at
48/-.

Powerful large-space advertisements spread the new SOREXA-PLUS story throughout leading farming papers from mid-August in the most intensive SOREXA Campaign ever. Hundreds of thousands of prospective customers—every week. Let us have your orders quickly. From your usual supplier or direct from:—

SOREX (LONDON) LIMITED

Tonbridge Road, Maidstone, Kent. 'Phone: 55558

PRESTO POUR FINGERTIP DISPENSER



For Dispensing
and
Counter Sales

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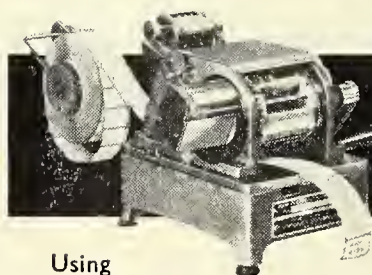
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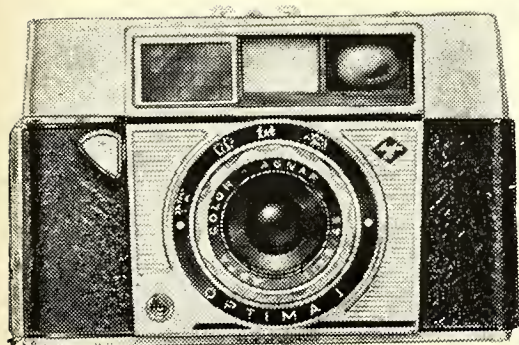
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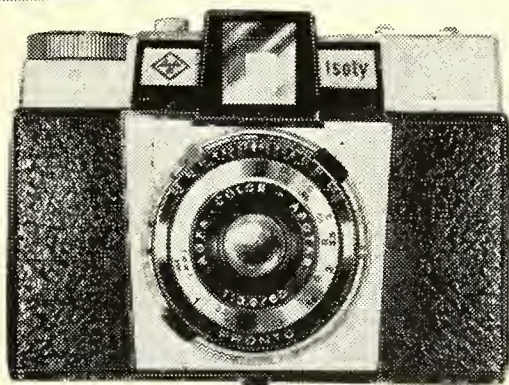


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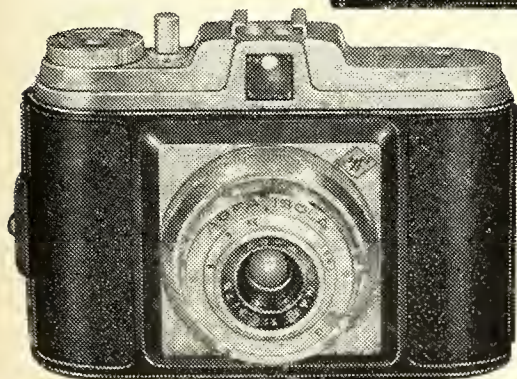


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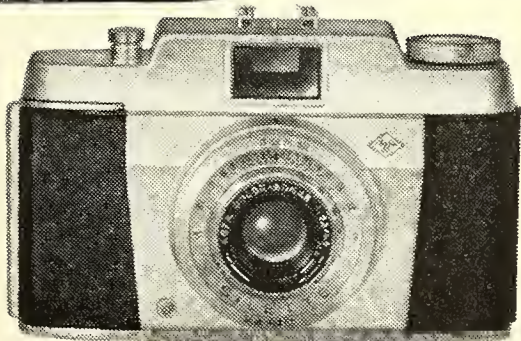
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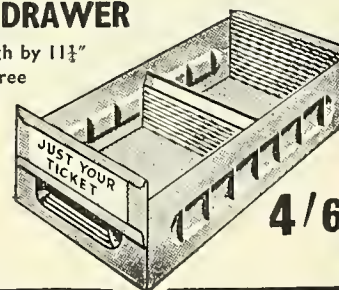
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